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56 ISRAEL INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION HAIFA · APRIL-MAY 1956

Marginal Column

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

WHILE no one can accuse Mr. Richard Crossman of following any official British line, his preaching of neutralism during his recent visit to the Middle East may nevertheless prove in the long run not to be entirely inimical to official British views. If the British opposition works according to the principles adopted by certain opposition parties in Israel, Mr. Crossman's ideas might reflect a tendency which official circles must at present restrain because of powerful outside pressure.

AN article in the latest issue of the American "Foreign Affairs" quarterly reveals that neutralism was, for several years after World War II, the official stand of the British Government. Only after the Russians had developed an A-bomb did the British become aligned completely with the American stand. Indeed, British spokesmen are likely to say now that the question has been settled once and for all. England has chosen sides and is now in the Western Bloc in peace or in war. However, the possibility of neutralism or, indeed, non-belligerency still seems to influence British political thought. Far from being angered by the neutrality of Southern Asia and the Middle Eastern states, politicians of Mr. Crossman's school would try and organize the neutrals in a sort of neutral tier, with Great Britain as their sponsor.

THAT this idea is not so lacking in foundation as it seems to be at first sight, might be inferred from reports that the U.S.S.R. is massing armies along her Far Eastern borders. Indeed, it seems much more in keeping with Russian psychology to try to arrange that if war were to erupt, it would be near her borders. Moreover, the wasteland of Central and Eastern Asia seems to be a more congenial area for trying out modern weapons than crowded Europe.

WHILE the conflict would rage in the Far East, England would serve as guardian of the peace on the Western and Southern fronts. Observers who visited the United States recently report that the State Department is now reconciled to the idea that the Middle East will remain neutral and is prepared to pay the price — witness the offer to finance the Aswan Dam project. If the Middle East is to remain peaceful, the Palestine question must be settled in good time. And any good British soul would like to prove to the whole world that Britain can effect such a settlement better and earlier than anybody else. If Israel must be bullied into a peace, so much the worse for Israel. The moment she signs a peace, Great Britain becomes eligible for its guardianship in the neutral tier.

AS in any democracy, it is a good thing for the Opposition to clamour for a policy which the Government is preparing secretly and thoroughly under the stress of international relations.

OF course, there are the riots in Jordan and Cyprus. They certainly undermine the prospects of America being convinced that Britain can, in fact, maintain quiet. The British themselves may not be over-worried about them. In their peculiar stubbornness, they will allow the disturbances to drag on as long as the rioters wish: at some time the clock must strike the right hour for agreement, and then past grievances will be forgotten in a hearty handshake. But American psychology seems to be different. The Americans are apparently clear as to what situations they are placed in, and their friends and enemies are well defined.

FOR some time it looked as if the Cyprus riots could have been explained away as the work of Communists, and the Jordan disturbances as a demonstration against Israel. It must now be clear to any unbiased observer that the anti-Israel slant has been invented by the Jordanian authorities and their European sponsors to hide the truth, which is that the riots are anti-European, anti-Western or, as the Arabs would put it, anti-*faranji*, that is, directed against the foreigner.

SO it seems that the neutrality of the area can be maintained at the present moment only by means not strictly neutral. And Israelis are certainly very interested to know how.

Tel Aviv, January 10.

Orly Airport Paralysed Again by Flash Strike

PARIS, Monday (UP). — A new flash strike hit Orly Airport today only a few hours after international air companies resumed operations following a marathon 18-day walk-out that ended last week.

The staff of the Orly Regional Control Centre suddenly walked off their jobs at noon for 24 hours in protest against deductions from the pay of the original strikers. The walk-out paralysed the Control Centre, which directs the approaches and departures of all flights at Orly.

Six Injured in Tetuan Cafe Bomb Explosion

MADRID, Monday (Reuter). — Six persons were slightly injured in Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, last night, when a bomb exploded in the basement of a cafe in the centre of the town.

Nuri: Arms Given Iraq Will Solve 'Palestine' Issue

BAGHDAD, Monday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nuri e-Said told Parliament today that Iraq is building "the most modern radar network and receiving the latest types of military equipment through purchasing from our allies and through U.S. military assistance."

He also said: "Every gun, plane or tank received by Iraq will contribute to solving the Palestine problem in the interests of the Arab states."

The main problem of the Arabs "is to solve the Palestine problem," Nuri told the House. "Therefore we are arming ourselves by purchasing arms and strengthening our armed forces to be ready not only to defend Iraq but the rest of the Arab world in time of need.

"We lost the Palestine war not because we were unable morally to win but because we did not have sufficient arms. This is what we intend to do now and in the future."

Cannot Understand Egypt

Referring to the opposition of Egyptian leaders to Iraq's policies, Nuri said, "Egypt's rulers since long before the dethronement of King Farouk maintained strong opposition to Iraq. This has continued until today for reasons which we do not know.

"We in Iraq will continue to try our utmost to cooperate with the rest of the Arab states. We are fully convinced that our unity with the Arab states is most important and will help in solving the Palestine problem, which we are all anxious to do."

The Prime Minister said that the Baghdad pact was "designed for self-defence according to Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, which Russia herself ratified. We have no intention or desire to attack anybody, but we will defend ourselves and the rest of the Arab states against any Israel or Communist aggression."

Harding, Makarios Open Secret Talks

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuter). — Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, began secret talks tonight with Archbishop Makarios, Cypriot leader of the Union with Greece movement, in a house adjoining the English church here, while armed troops kept guard in the churchyard against possible terrorist attacks.

Just before 6 p.m., British troops set up coils of barbed wire across all roads leading to the church, while soldiers in the churchyard maintained wireless contact with their headquarters. Cars were stopped at the road barriers, and some of them were thoroughly searched.

Today's meeting is the fifth between the two men since Sir John was appointed Governor in October.

An official statement later said, "Governor Harding and Archbishop Makarios met this evening. After an exchange of views regarding the political and constitutional future of Cyprus, they agreed to meet again shortly for further discussions."

Israel Greets Sudan On Independence

Israel has sent a cable of congratulations to the Sudanese Republic on the occasion of the latter's proclamation of independence. The message was sent by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett to Premier Ismael el-Azhari on January 3, the day after the proclamation was issued in Khartoum.

The cable said: "On this memorable occasion of the proclamation of the Sudanese Republic, I take great pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency in the name of the Government of Israel and in my own name our sincere congratulations as well as good wishes for a prosperous future and peaceful consolidation of the Sudanese nation."

It is understood that this was tantamount to Israel's recognition of Sudan.

Radio Cairo on Sunday night announced that the cable had been received in Khartoum, and added that the Khartoum Government would not reply to it. The Egyptian station also commented that Sudan would soon join the Arab League.

New Jordan Gov't Not To Conclude Any Pacts

The new Jordan Cabinet of Samir Rifa'i was sworn in by King Hussein in Amman yesterday. Its composition was almost identical with that of Ibrahim Hashem's caretaker Cabinet which resigned on Saturday following a ruling declaring last month's dissolution of Parliament unconstitutional.

The Arab Legion patrolled the streets in the capital and guarded foreign embassies and commercial firms as the Cabinet held its first meeting. In a press statement, Rifa'i said the "Palestine problem" would remain this Cabinet's chief concern, and announced that his Government will not enter into any treaties, while remaining friendly with all Arab states. He appealed to the population to help restore normal conditions in the country.

Rifa'i is concurrently Minister of the Interior, while the Foreign Ministry goes to Hussein Fakhri Khalidi, a Palestine Arab. Ex-Premier Ibrahim Hashem becomes Deputy Premier and Minister of State. Other members of the Cabinet are:

Falah Madadha — Defence and Justice; Khalussi Kheiry (Palestinian) — Economy; Anistas Hanania (Palestinian) — Reconstruction; Hashem el Yayussi (Palestinian) — Finance; Mustafa Khalifa — Health; Saba Akashe (Palestinian) — Posts and Telegraph; Deif Allah Hamud — Agriculture and Education.

His concurrent post as Interior Minister puts Rifa'i directly in charge of the police, detentions under the emergency regulations and matters pertaining to the press. Rifa'i, 60, was last Prime Minister under King Abdullah, and six times altogether. He has been in politics for the past 30 years.

Cabinet Statement Due

The Cabinet will shortly make a statement of policy before Parliament, as provided for by the constitution, he added.

A statement from King Hussein directed the new Prime Minister to purge government services of "subversive elements," strengthen Jordan's Air Force and improve the country's economic situation. The King asked the new Cabinet to maintain good relations with all Arab states and other friendly and allied countries.

Radio Ramallah amplified the reference with a strong attack on "several Arab countries" for stirring up trouble. The radio's political commentator claimed Jordan had proof that these countries had incited peasants to violence with bribes, but did not name the countries.

Instead of sending Jordan money and arms to fight the "common enemy — Israel," these countries were squandering funds by provoking unrest in Jordan, he charged.

In what was believed to be an effort to divert attention from domestic tension, the Radio reported last night that a strong Israel force was being concentrated on the Jordan border, adding that Arab Legion and National Guard units were standing by to repulse any invasion.

No Further Damage

An official communique said that minor demonstrations took place in several towns, though no casualties or damage were reported. There was no confirmation of a Cairo Radio report that Saturday's riots took a toll of 11 killed and 38 injured, with 288 others detained by the police.

The Jordan press failed to appear yesterday as a result of the curfew. Although a government spokesman declared that "everything is quiet", Arab reports spoke of extension of the curfew, and Cairo Radio said that refugees from the Akbat Jabr camp, near Jericho, burned down the local police station and a school operated by the U.N. Works and Relief Agency on Sunday.

In Amman, a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy said that the 300 American families in the capital were all safe. Some had been evacuated from their rooms in the Philadelphia Hotel after an attack on the hostelry on Saturday and had found private accommodation.

In Damascus, Syrian students demonstrated for the second successive day against Britain's proposal that Jordan join the Baghdad pact. They carried banners inscribed with slogans denouncing the pact and "agents of imperialism."

The Turkish Legation and Western embassies were strongly guarded, but the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

(ANA, NEABS, Reuter, Radio Ramallah)

Strict Curfew In Arab-Held Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Staff

Strict security measures were in force in the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday. Streets were deserted because of the curfew and only vehicles and persons with permits were able to move about. A few shots were heard in the afternoon.

Over the week-end, it is learned, the families of six U.N. Observers and staff moved into the new city, but they have decided to return, according to a U.N. source.

The curfew was lifted for several hours in the afternoon to permit persons to shop.

The curfew has been extended to E-Tur Village on the Mt. of Olives.

Kalkilya Demonstrates

Armed police were called to the scene as some 500 persons demonstrated yesterday morning in the Jordan village of Kalkilya across the border from Kfar Saba. Israel police patrolling the frontier saw the demonstration clearly.

More than 650 Israel pilgrims were stranded in Jordan yesterday because of the curfew. They crossed over on Friday to celebrate the Christmas of the Greek Orthodox Church and were due back on Sunday.

Only about ten persons managed to return to Israel yesterday. The first to cross the deserted square in front of Mandelbaum Gate, a middle-aged woman, unexpectedly threw her arms around an Israel police inspector and kissed him soundly. Then she broke into tears, explaining, "Oh, but it's good to be back in Israel."

She said that she and her family had come from Jericho the same morning and had been stopped frequently by rifle-brandishing Legionnaires and police.

London Sees Rifa'i As Middle-Roader

LONDON, Monday. — Observers here considered the new Government of Samir Rifa'i, whose composition was announced today, would prove to be a middle-of-the-road administration, liable to follow Jordan's traditional foreign policy of balance between the extremists of the Arab world.

Commenting on renewed rioting in Jordan over the week-end, the Foreign Office spokesman today said that reports indicate "a certain amount of Communist activity" behind the new wave of violence. He added that the British Government believed "a certain amount of money" had been spent in Jordan in promoting the riots "not only from Communist sources."

In reply to a further question, he said he was not suggesting that the money had been provided by Saudi Arabia or by the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Office also disclosed today that its Charge d'Affaires in Amman, Mr. Heath Mason, has protested to Jordan against damage done to British property during the riots. Windows were broken in the British Bank for the Middle East in Amman, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile in Washington, Secretary of State Dulles yesterday told the Jordan Charge d'Affaires that the measures taken by his Government to protect American lives and property were "inadequate to the situation."

At the same time, the State Department confirmed a report that Marine guards at the U.S. Consulate-General in the Jordan sector of Jerusalem, fired into the air to repel demonstrators during Saturday's incidents.

(Reuter, UP, USIS)

Economic Ministers Study New Budget

The 1956/57 Budget was discussed by the Ministerial Economic Committee at two meetings yesterday. The Ministers are expected to hold another meeting on the budget later this week.

The budget, which totals IL780m., relies for its income on approximately the same sources as last year, except that it provides for increased income tax revenue — estimated at IL180m., some IL30m. more than that of last year. The higher taxes demanded by Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, including capital taxes and capital profit taxes, if accepted, would help to produce a budget surplus. Mr. L. Eshkol, Minister of Finance, mentioned the possibility of imposing these taxes last November, but it is known that he is not in favour of raising Government expenditure in the regular and development budgets. Since Mr. Eshkol is also known to favour a budget surplus, any income above the IL780m. will be directed towards creating such an anti-inflationary fund.

The Development Budget will be just over IL300m., and generally similar to that of 1955/56. Of this sum, approximately IL210m. will be spent on development projects. Part of the remainder will be devoted to lending and loans.

Anglo-U.S. Talks Advanced as M.E. 'Landslide' Feared

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Monday. — The departure of Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh for Washington tomorrow is officially described as due to Whitehall's desire to acquaint Americans with the latest developments in Jordan. Unofficial reports suggest that its suddenness arises partly from Washington's growing alarm over what is beginning to look like a political landslide in the Middle East. That the visit has been advanced by a fortnight is anyhow not contested here.

Possibly, Washington may also wish to inform itself of the substance of rumours concerning the Prime Minister's personal plans which have not been silenced by yesterday's unconventional announcement. The majority of political observers here continue to believe that a major Cabinet reconstruction is likely this summer, with Mr. Butler, or more probably Mr. Macmillan, replacing Sir Anthony Eden.

This, however, will not affect the substance of the Washington talks which now seem likely to turn very largely on the Middle East. Despite some contradictory rumours the broad outlines of forthcoming British proposals have emerged fairly clearly. There is to be a joint Anglo-American "Marshall Plan" offer which all Middle Eastern states should in principle be invited to accept, although Whitehall would like to keep Israel out until the British "mediation" in the Arab-Israel conflict has been accepted by Israel on the basis of Sir Anthony's well-known Guildhall proposals. This is likely to be a source of disagreement in Washington, where the political dangers of such procedure are appreciated.

The broadening of the Baghdad pact, which represents the second aspect of the overall plan, is envisaged as the counterpart of the Anglo-U.S. offer of long-term economic aid. This is to be impressed on Cairo while Israel is simultaneously to be subjected to the maximum pressure possible in an American election year.

As a result of the whole operation, Whitehall confidently expects to be able to confront its critics with a much improved "bastion" against Russia. Minor matters such as the Buraimi dispute, which is greatly embarrassing to America's Saudian clients, and the sudden emergence of a Soviet-propaganda centre in Libya with the arrival of the Russian Ambassador there, are lower down on the agenda.

France is to be kept out, ostensibly on the grounds of her preoccupation with North Africa, but actually since the growing likelihood of a formation of a left-centre Government dominated by the Socialists and M. Mendes-France suggests trouble for some aspects of the British scheme. The "Manchester Guardian" editorially remarks, "It must be hoped that the British Ministers will not waste the occasion by trying to recommend to the U.S. their present Middle East policies." That is precisely what Sir Anthony and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd intend to do.

Israel Envoy Calls On Shuckburgh

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Eliahu Elath, Israel's Ambassador to Britain, today called on Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, the Foreign Office expert on Middle Eastern Affairs.

Knesset Approves Gov't Foreign, Security Policies

'Must Increase Strength'—Sharett

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

In the present situation, our task is not necessarily to arrive at a joint guess of what the future will bring, but to reach a joint conclusion as to what should be done — today, tomorrow, and in the coming months — Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett told the Knesset last night.

Replying to the foreign policy debate, Mr. Sharett said that the demands of the hour were: (1) to increase our strength, primarily by the acquisition of arms — "and we have not yet given up hope" — but also by strengthening the home front; (2) to tighten our bonds with the Diaspora; and (3) to retain the sympathy and aid of the world.

To Mr. Begin and other speakers who had charged that Israel was in fact already at war, the Foreign Minister said that just as there was a difference between peace and absence of peace, there was a difference between absence of peace and war. And the responsibility of moving from a situation in which there is no peace to war was a serious one.

Mr. Sharett was generous in his praise of the speech of Mr. Y. Hazan (Mapam). He agreed with Mr. Hazan that although we must increase our preparedness for war we must do everything — "and we can do something" — to save the peace. To be sure, the matter did not depend on us alone, nor even to a decisive extent.

On the question of the return of Arab refugees, Mr. Sharett made it clear beyond doubt that Israel was quite unable to take back Palestine Arabs in an effort to help solve the refugee problem. Israel had a policy of permitting the re-union of families under certain circumstances, and no doubt this policy would be continued. But she would not take upon herself the burden of the settlement of new Arab families in Israel.

Concerning the Johnston plan for the exploitation of the Jordan waters, which Mr. Hazan had raised, the Foreign Minister stated that Israel had accepted only the principle of an international arrangement. However, after over two years of negotiations, the Arab states had not yet even approved such a plan in principle. Officially the last word had not been spoken, Mr. Sharett said, but he hoped that it would be given soon so that the matter would not remain in limbo.

Wisdom After Event

In saying that Israel had won the war but had lost the peace, Mr. Yigal Alon (Ahdut Ha'avoda), was probably being wise after the event, Mr. Sharett commented. There had been good and sufficient reasons for Israel to sign the armistice agreements in 1949. And if Mr. Alon was proposing that Israel should declare herself no longer bound by them, he should say so. However, the agreements were worth holding on to, both as an instrument in our political battle for peace and as a protection against day-to-day dangers.

The Foreign Minister reiterated that a defence pact was no substitute for arms, for our enemies might not be deterred by the fact that we had allies, and might do irreparable damage before aid was forthcoming.

It had been charged that Israel was being provincial in warning the Powers of the dangers to her alone from recent international developments. But the West certainly well knew the far-reaching significance of the approach of the U.S.S.R. to the gates of Africa. And Soviet policy also knew what it was aiming at. There was no need for Israel to try to tell the Powers what their interests were.

Mr. Sharett then said that while a member "who apparently has sources of his own" had claimed that the Soviet Foreign Minister had proposed, in a conversation with Mr. Sharett, that there should be a four-power conference together with the Arab States and Israel, he had first heard of such a suggestion in the debate. But had there been such a suggestion, he would have asked, first of all, what was the Soviet attitude in this dispute.

If we had rejected out of hand the mediation proposals made by Sir Anthony Eden, who did not suggest that we should return to the 1947 boundaries but said he would consider these as one possible point of departure for the negotiations, then how much more must we reject mediation by a country that has supported the Arab position entirely?, he asked.

Need for Haste Stressed

In the conclusion of the debate, which occupied the entire afternoon session, most speakers stressed the danger of war and the need for haste in preparing for it.

A few speakers, including Mr. David Hacohen (Mapai) and Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon (Ahdut Ha'avoda), emphasized the importance of continuing all efforts to maintain peace.

Mr. Ya'acov Greenberg (Hapoel Hamizrahi) went further when he asserted that peace proclamations and proposals were not enough and that the Government should make more active efforts to achieve peace. But Dr. Mordechai Nurock (Mizrahi) took the view that diplomacy would probably be of no use; in the last analysis only arms would save us.

There was unanimity that Israel should not surrender any territory.

The Prime Minister's warning of the futility of a second round was criticized by two more Mapai speakers yesterday (Mr. Meir Argov took issue with it last week).

'Wrong Address'

Mr. Shlomo Hillel thought that such a warning should be directed not to the Knesset, but to the side which had started the first round and which was now apparently planning a second. And Mr. David Hacohen said he did not believe in such long-term calculations: if necessary, we would fight in the second round without worrying about what would follow.

Mr. Hillel also disagreed with the Foreign Minister who said last week that war was possible, but not certain. Even if Israel managed to balance the weight of arms in the Middle East, the Egyptian Government had staked so much on war, it was unlikely that even the possibility of defeat would deter it from attacking Israel. This being the case, the Arabs should not be allowed to choose the time and place.

Mr. Ehud Avriel (Mapai), in his maiden speech, noted that although the U.S. and Britain had come forward with peace proposals, the Arabs themselves had yet to be heard from. And it would be folly to be led astray by delusions of peace.

Mr. Ben-Aharon, although declaring that it was certain that war was drawing closer, was generally much more moderate than was his Ahdut Ha'avoda colleague, Mr. Yigal Alon, last week. Israel did not have a choice between peace and war, for any war in which she fought would be one forced on her. The only choice then would be to fight or to surrender.

Coalition Backed By Aguda Parties

The Knesset with 69 votes last night approved the statements on security and foreign affairs made last week by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, and asked that they be passed to Committee for study. The coalition parties were joined by the Aguda and Poalei Aguda members for the vote.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, had earlier replied to speakers in the debate, associating himself particularly with Mr. Y. Hazan, of Mapam.

Mr. Ben-Gurion had also been expected to speak, but withdrew while Mr. Sharett was on the speaker's platform, apparently because the points he had wished to make had already been sufficiently covered by the Foreign Minister.

A Communist motion of non-confidence in the Government, presented by Miss Esther Wilenska and based on such charges as "The military attacks made on neighbouring countries in the service of the Baghdad Pact" received only the votes of the Communist Party. Eight members of the General Zionists abstained on the vote and failed to join the rest of the House in opposing this motion. It had been decided by the General Zionist Knesset faction that the entire group should not oppose a motion of non-confidence in the Government, but three members preferred to do so in view of the specific accusations contained in its wording.

Two motions presented by Herut, asking the Government to resign, and by the General Zionists, asking for a national front government, received 14 and 11 votes respectively.

GOVRIN ELECTED MAPAI WHIP

The Mapai Knesset group last night elected Mr. Akiva Govrin as Party Whip and Chairman of the Coalition Executive. Mr. Govrin was nominated by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

CAIRO SPY CAUGHT IN NEGEV CISTERN

An Egyptian spy, who escaped when the other two men of his group were killed by an Israel Army patrol on Sunday, was arrested yesterday. An Israel unit which combed the area in the vicinity of Kibbutz Erez, near the Gaza Strip, (where Sunday's chase took place), discovered him in a cistern into which he had apparently fallen.

The Egyptian, Ibrahim Abu Husa, was armed with a Sten gun and carried filled forms reporting on vehicular traffic. He was uninjured despite his fall and the day spent in the cistern, the Army spokesman announced.

Two Egyptian jet planes invaded Israel air space on Monday morning and flew over the coastal area, the spokesman added.

Rifle fire was opened on an Israel patrol yesterday afternoon north of M'falsim in the Western Negev. The patrol, which returned the fire, suffered no casualties, the spokesman concluded.

West Agreed to Censure Israel in U.N. Thursday

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The U.N. Security Council will meet on Thursday to resume its debate on Syria's complaint against Israel for the December 11 attack on Syrian positions on the shores of Lake Kinneret.

The final terms of a resolution strongly censuring Israel will be drawn up by Britain, France and the U.S. in time for the meeting, informed sources said today. Agreement on the general lines of the resolution was reached among the three delegations last week and has been approved by their respective Governments.

When the Council last met, before Christmas, Mr. Ahmed Shukairy of Syria asked for the imposition of sanctions and the expulsion of Israel from the U.N.

BEN-GURION, SHARETT CONFER WITH LAWSON

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward Lawson, met Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett yesterday at their invitation.

The meeting, which was held at the Prime Minister's Office, lasted for an hour, the official communique stated.

ISRAEL GIVEN NO HINT ON ARMS, WHITE SAYS

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said today that as far as he knew the Israel Ambassador here had not yet been given any indication as to when the U.S. will reply to Israel's request for separate arms.

Mr. White added in response to a question that he also did not believe that Israel had been given any indication as to what the U.S. decision would be.

Treasury Will Keep Prices Down if Wages Go Up, Eshkol Says

By DAN BAVLY, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Treasury will take action to prevent any rise in prices that might follow the acceptance of the Mapai proposals for a "limited" wage increase this year, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol said yesterday. The decision taken by the Mapai Central Committee on Sunday was for smaller increases than those demanded by the trade unions, the Minister of Finance continued. It was now up to all concerned to maintain economic stability. He added that his Ministry will do its utmost in this direction.

The Mapai recommendation is expected to be approved on Thursday by the Histadrut Executive, despite opposition by Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. It calls for a graded increase for all employees, with IL2.500 more for the lowest paid going up to an extra IL30 a month for highly skilled workers and top professionals. Because the plan urges that those recommendations of the Guri Committee on wages which were accepted by the previous Government be trimmed to the new proposals, senior civil servants and other professional workers are now to receive only half of what had been promised them.

Extra Subsidies

Only if the senior civil servants and academic employees accept this verdict, will the Progressive Party retract its decision to withdraw from the Government, it was learned. Last week, the Progressives declared that they would leave the Coalition if it breaks its promise of pay increases on the lines of the Guri Report.

Mr. Eshkol declared that his Ministry will increase subsidies where necessary to maintain price stability. He emphasised that these extra subsidies will have to come from the Defence and Development budgets.

The Treasury will now demand that increases in the cost-of-living allowances be given only once in six months after a three-point rise in the Index. The present practice is quarterly adjustments.

Members of various Knesset factions were dubious yesterday of the Government's ability to prevent price increases. They felt that higher wages will immediately impose pressure for higher prices, particularly in agriculture. Even if no serious economic repercussions follow, it is estimated that the wage rise alone will increase the amount of currency in circulation in 1956 by [illegible].

In Tel Aviv yesterday, the Manufacturers Association declared that implementation of the proposals would impede its efforts to cut prices. It pointed out that many factories were already having to dismiss workers because of increased costs and lower sales.

Mapai officials said yesterday that the Central Committee decision was the result of considerable pressure from the coalition partners to the left. Early in the discussion, a majority of the Committee urged continuation of the complete wage freeze, and it was the refusal of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda to budge from their demand for an all-round 10 per cent rise that led Mapai to agree to a certain increase.

It is understood that these two left parties will maintain their opposition to the Mapai scheme at Thursday's meeting of the Histadrut Executive, [illegible]

[illegible]

With deep sorrow we announce the death of the beloved head of our family,

Rabbi Yechiel Julius Krupnik

on Monday, January 9, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

HIS WIFE, SONS, DAUGHTERS
GRANDCHILDREN AND OTHER
MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

The coffin will be borne to Rehovot at 10 a.m. today and the deceased will be eulogised outside the Beit Avraham Synagogue in Rehov Be'eri, Shchunat Miller. From there, it will be taken to the Givat Shaul Cemetery, Jerusalem.

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to lunch Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, the Foreign Minister and Mrs. Moshe Sharett, the Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. and Mrs. A. Abramov, the British Ambassador and Lady Nicholls, Major-General E. L. M. Burns and Dr. Helena Kagan.

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received Aluf David Shaltiel, former Minister to Brazil.

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The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, yesterday received Mr. Alfred Robens, M.P. Mr. and Mrs. Robens visited the Hebrew University on Sunday and were received by the Vice-President, Professor M. Evenari.

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Chief Rabbi I. H. Herzog yesterday received the President of the Hebrew University, Professor B. Mazar. The Chief Rabbi also received Bishop George Laxton, of Huron, Canada and Prof. G. A. F. Knight of New Zealand. Bishop and Mrs. Laxton and Professor Knight then visited the Supreme Religious Centre under construction in Jerusalem.

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ARRIVALS: Mrs. Phoebe Leon of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Great Britain, for a two-week visit as guest of the Keren Hayesod; Mr. B. Teller, Secretary of the Jewish Workers Alliance in the U.S., for a two-week visit as the guest of the Histadrut.

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Mrs. Lena Jeger, M.P., and Commander Douglas Marshall, M.P., Mr. James Callaghan, M.P., and their ladies yesterday visited the Technion in Haifa, and were shown the new Technion City campus. Mrs. Jeger left the country later in the day.

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Mr. Zevulun Caspi was elected president of the Aluma Lodge of the Freemasons on Sunday night in Jerusalem. Mr. R. Kalankar, a Municipal Councillor, was given a medal for services to the Lodge.

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Selected prints from his Japanese collection will be shown and explained by Mr. Jacob Pins on Thursday at 8 p.m. at the Artists House, Jerusalem. Please book as accommodation is limited.

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A symposium on Contemporary Egypt is to take place under the auspices of the Israel Oriental Society at the Hebrew University, in the Ratisbonne building (not the Terra Sancta building as previously announced), at 8:15 this evening.

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BIRTH

SHER — To Shifra (nee Kahanoff) wife of Daniel Sher, Jerusalem, on Jan. 9, 1956, at the Misgav Ladach Hospital — a son.

Thea, Abraham, Ben Zion and Yair Hausman have changed their family name to Naveh.

Did you know that on weekdays you can get tea or coffee and cake for IL0.960 all inclusive at the King David Hotel, while listening to the afternoon concert? *(Advt.)*

MENAHEM HAYDU DEAD AT 77

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The death took place in Assuta Hospital today of Dr. Menahem Haydu, leader of the Hungarian Zionist Organization for many years, and a noted author and journalist. He was 77.

Dr. Haydu came to this country in 1939, and a year later was elected president of the Hungarian Immigrants Association.

The funeral will leave from Hadassah Hospital on Rehov Masch at 2 p.m. tomorrow. *(Itim)*

H. U. APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Uriel Heyd, Lecturer on Contemporary Middle East at the Hebrew University, has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor. Dr. Abraham Halperin has been promoted from Instructor to Lecturer in Experimental Physics, and Dr. Abraham Fahn, from Instructor to Lecturer in Botany. Mr. Jacob Basbad has been appointed Lecturer in the Technology of Dairy Products.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARMON: Female on the Beach, 2nd week.
EDEN: Hit the Deck.
EDISON: Battle Cry.
ORGIL: Passport to Pimlico.
ORION: Desiree, 3rd week.
ORNA: Jump into Hell.
RON: The Green Scarf, 4th week.
STUDIO: The Way of All Flesh, 2nd week.
TEL OR: Treasure of the Golden Condor.
ZION HALL: "Le Rouge et le Noir."

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: To Hell and Back, 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: Laughter in Paradise, 7th week.
CHEN: Magnificent Obsession.
MOGRABI: Demetrius and the Gladiators.
OPHIR: "La Pensionnaire," 4th week.
SDEROTH: Roman Holiday, 2nd week.
ORION: A Star is Born, 9th week.
TAMAR: Top Secret, 3rd week. Continuous from 9.45 a.m. (last show at 4.45 p.m.) Angels of the Street.
TCHELET: "Les Amants du Tage," 9th week. Mats.: Message to Garcia.
YARON: Orient Express.
ZAMIR: "Paris" 7th week.

HAIFA

GAL OR: Three Young Texans. Mats.: Canadian Pacific.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Left Hand of God.
[illegible]

BAR—CABARET
COCKTAIL
75 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv
Nightly
Big Musical Revue
[illegible]
with full programme.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
January 10, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as High Court of Justice
Before Justices Agranat, Sussman and Berinson.

Eugen Leiserowitz, Petitioner, v. The Food Controller, Respondent (H.C. 98/54).

Saada George Saad, Petitioner, v. The Food Controller, Respondent (H.C. 105/54).

Restriction of Pig-Raising not Matter of Food Control

The High Court made absolute two orders nisi calling on the Food Controller to show cause why he should not refrain from imposing the Control of Food (Raising of Pigs) Order, 1954, on the petitioners.

Eugen Leiserowitz and his two partners own 160 pigs which they raise in a village not far from Tel Aviv. Saada Saad has raised pigs as a livelihood for the last 33 years. In 1942 she built her present sty, valued at IL50,000 today, in Sarafand-El-Amr in accordance with plans approved by the Mandatory Health authorities.

In 1953 both petitioners were ordered to cease raising pigs unless they received a licence to do so. When they applied for a licence they were informed that licences would be granted only if they undertook to transfer their pig farms to the Northern area, somewhere near Nazareth, where the majority of the population are non-Jewish. They agreed in principle, but after having been given several extensions of time in which to effect this transfer, the petitioners eventually refused to fulfil their initial undertaking on the plea that the demand was illegal.

As a result, a Food Control Order forbidding the raising of pigs without a licence was published, to take effect as from July 10, 1954. The order was issued under section 4 of the Food Control Ordinance, 1942, which allows the Food Controller to provide, by orders, for any matters necessary, in his opinion, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance.

When the petitioners again applied for licences they were once more informed that licences would be granted only on condition that they confined their pig-breeding activities to the Nazareth area. As they were not prepared to accede to this demand, they applied to the High Court of Justice for orders nisi. These were granted on July 4, 1954.

The respondent was represented by Mr. Bar-Or, Assistant State Attorney, the first petitioner by Mr. Avshalom Levi, the second petitioner by Mr. Ben Ishai.

Decision

Justice Berinson, in giving the decision of the High Court, dismissed Mr. Bar-Or's preliminary argument that the petitioners were estopped from appealing to the court by their original acceptance of the Food Controller's conditions. Even if a citizen had initially not objected to an illegal order issued by the administration that did not make the order any less illegal nor did it prevent him from challenging its legality at a later stage, as long as nothing definite and irrevocable had been done by him.

In dealing with the merits of the case, Justice Berinson considered the first argument proffered by Mr. Levi, the gist of which was that pig is not a controllable foodstuff within the meaning of the Food Control Ordinance. After an analysis of the relevant sections of the Ordinance he dismissed this argument and turned his attention to both Mr. Levi's and Mr. Ben Ishai's plaint that the Food Control Order had been issued not for the purpose of controlling foodstuffs, which was the aim of the Ordinance, but for political and religious considerations and was, therefore, illegal. To this Mr. Bar-Or had countered that, firstly, the High Court had no jurisdiction to examine the motives of the Food Controller as long as the purpose of the order which he issued fell within the bounds of the Food Control Ordinance; and, secondly, that the court should consider the order at its face value and not probe into what was behind it.

High Court's Jurisdiction and Executive

While the Court, said Justice Berinson, would generally not look for any ulterior motive behind an order issued by the Administration, on the presumption that the latter acted correctly and in good faith, nevertheless it would most certainly take up a complaint that there had been a disqualifying motive and lack of good faith behind some particular order issued by the Administration. With regard to Mr. Bar-Or's second argument, it was a well-established principle that the High Court had jurisdiction not only to consider the external surface of an act of the Administration but also to consider whether what appeared on the surface to be legal and straightforward was not really motivated by unlawful and disqualifying considerations. Mr. Bar-Or had not denied that this was so with regard to executive actions on the part of the Administration, but had argued that this principle did not apply to legislative acts, or at least not to the same extent. This was a serious and important argument which (to Justice Berinson's knowledge) had never been propounded in this form before, either in our or the English courts.

Until now the only cases before the local courts had applied to executive acts of the Administration and not to legislative acts. Nevertheless, within certain bounds and with certain reservations, the High Court was entitled, on the basis of a petition from an aggrieved person, to interfere and to invalidate even a legislative act of the Administration not only on the formal ground of *ultra vires*, but also for other reasons, such as that the motives prompting the legislation were unreasonable or that the purpose behind the act had no connection whatsoever with the purpose of the law from which the Administration derived its powers.

Limitations of Court Interference

Justice Berinson then explained how he had reached this conclusion by referring, firstly, to section 43 of the Order in Council which empowers the High Court to hear petitions necessary to be decided for the administration of justice, and, secondly, to the basic principles governing the High Court's powers of criticism of acts of the Administration. He then went on to enumerate the limitations within which the High Court would interfere with acts of the Administration:

Firstly, only if the law from which the Administration draws its powers allows of judicial criticism, always provided that the act committed is done in good faith and is one which comes within the four corners of the authority delegated to the competent authority.

Secondly, as long as any act committed by a competent authority appears, on the face of it, to be legal and within the framework of the law authorising it, the court will presume, as long as this is not rebutted, that the act was lawful and regular.

Thirdly, the court will not examine the usefulness and reasonableness of any act of delegated legislation, except in the case of municipal bylaws.

Fourthly, the Court would not invalidate any administrative legislative act only because it was misused on one occasion, but would content itself with invalidating the act of abuse.

Purpose of Food Control

Mr. Bar-Or, continued Justice Berinson, had not sought to refute any of these principles, but had claimed that the main purpose of the Food Controller in issuing the disputed order was perfectly legitimate in that it came within the meaning of "control of food." But on examination of the facts before the court and of the debates in the Knesset (from which Justice Berinson quoted extensively) it was quite clear that the motive behind the order was not to carry out the legitimate aim of controlling food products in a time of emergency, but to put into effect a decision of the Government to restrict the raising of pigs in the State, for reasons of political, national and religious policy.

As to Mr. Bar-Or's final and alternative argument that national and religious considerations did not necessarily invalidate the order since such considerations were also relevant in the matter of food control, this was unacceptable, since the basic purpose of the Food Control Ordinance was to regulate the price and consumption of food so as to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of the food resources of the country. For this purpose the religious practices of the population were certainly and rightly taken account of, and in this respect the Food Controller was merely faithfully and honestly carrying out the legitimate purpose of the Ordinance.

This could not be said, however, in the case under consideration, since it was clear that here the Food Controller had not kept before his eyes the purpose of regulating the distribution of food. It was clear that the real and decisive reason for the order was the desire to placate, on instructions from the Government, certain elements of the population who demanded the restriction of pig raising in the country for religious considerations which are deeply entrenched in our national traditions. But it is not a function of the Food Controller to solve national and religious problems by administrative orders. The power for issuing such orders was given him for entirely different purposes.

Orders nisi made absolute and respondent ordered to pay each of the petitioners IL150 costs.

Decision given on January 3, 1956.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Jaffa Road 5059. Opiatka, Mahane Yehuda, 4021. **TEL AVIV:** Abramsky, 43 Allenby, 2626. Raffbias, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Mandelkorn, 59 Nahmani, 5556. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23836. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67337. **JAFFA:** Luria 73 Rehov 1. **RAMAT GAN:** Gremm, 50 Bialik, 72287. **GIVATAYIM:** Noga, Opp. Fire Brigade, 73459. **RISHON LEZION:** Amami. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **PETAH TIKVA:** Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. **HAIFA:** Hagiborim, 28 Haliamh, 67482. International, 59 Ha'atzmaut, 3066. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Zevulun. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61237. Dr. S. Greenwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62062. Dr. Sielnitz, Shlomzion Hamalka, 5706. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Bykhin, 25043. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 54 Sokolov, 36388. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 1 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 31 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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HOLON [illegible]
BAT YAM [illegible]
[illegible]
TEL AVIV [illegible]

'In Their Death They Were Not Divided'

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Identical 17-year-old twins, Alex and Michael Chisholm, have both died within 48 hours of each other, 1,600 kilometres apart.

Alex died at the home of a friend at Stepps, Lanarkshire, on January 1. His mother immediately cabled the news to Michael, on board a Scottish freighter in the Bay of Biscay.

Next day, the local constable brought her the news that Michael had died in his cabin bunk that night.

The boys were reported to have been inseparable until Michael joined the Merchant Navy before Christmas.

The mother is a twin as was their father.

HERUT WORKERS REJECT GOV'T ARBITRATOR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The Herut-backed Independent Municipal Employees Organization has informed the Ministry of Labour that it will not consider Mr. A. Wertheim as arbitrator in the recent dispute of Tel Aviv Municipal workers. He has "decided the issue without hearing both sides," the organization charged.

The Committee's first meeting under Mr. Wertheim's chairmanship was boycotted by the Herut organization, and a second one is scheduled for Thursday.

87 FROM W. GERMANY DURING 1955

A total of 87 immigrants arrived in Israel from West Germany during last year, according to figures released yesterday by the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency. Of these, 15 came at their own expense, 57 emigrated at the expense of the International Refugee Organization and 15 were brought by the Immigration Department. Fifty-two are from Foehrenwald, 28 from Munich and seven from Berlin.

Yesterday's Press

Israel Unarmed Invites Attack

Israel inadequately armed is like a breach inviting incursion, writes "Ha'aretz" (non-party) in discussing American hesitancy to meet Israel's request for arms. The situation created in the Middle East is due mainly to the mounting Arab arrogance brought about by the Czech arms deal. The pretext of withholding arms from Israel pending the Security Council's decision on the Kinneret operation is flimsy, to put it mildly. It simply does not touch the basic question of maintaining peace in this region, the responsibility for which rests solely and solidly on the shoulders of the United States.

"Omer" (Histadrut) examines the so-called Western plan to bring peace to the Middle East, arguing that if Mr. Eden's proposals are based on his recent speech the plan will be reared on very weak foundations indeed. If the Western leaders have really decided to act quickly and decisively for a Middle East settlement, they must base their proposals on a surer foundation than the assumption that Israel will agree to one-sided concessions.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) notes with chagrin that no one in the Knesset debate mentioned the connection between the State of Israel and world Jewry, our one and only ally in the struggle which is being forced upon us.

Need for Vigilance

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda), "Herut" and "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) view the events in Jordan and stress the need for extreme vigilance on the part of Israel. While "Lamerhav" says that the people of Israel would like to see the emergence of a really independent Jordan, unentangled in the contest between the opposing blocs and seeking a peaceful settlement with her neighbour, "Herut" sees the present upheaval as a harbinger of the total collapse of the British puppet state, the ousting of the British from their last base in this region and the creation of a vacuum into which Israel must be ready to step at the right time.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) writes that Britain, who encouraged Arab violence against Israel, is now reaping the whirlwind and those who created the spiritual and material ties between Jordan and Egypt must now foot the bill. The disorders in Jordan once again point to the political instability of the Arab countries, and the paper finds it interesting that this does not deter the great powers from investing hopes and capital in these tottering regimes, since any undertaking by an Arab country is fated to evaporate as if it had never been made.

Ben Zion Witler
Shifra Lerer
Yiddish Musical Comedy Theatre
Today, Jan. 10, Herzliya, Tifereth Hall, Premiere "Mein Meidele," 8.45 p.m.
PETAH TIKVA: Wed., Jan. 11, Heihal, 8.45 p.m. — "Mein Meidele"

Two Writs Against Prison Warden

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice yesterday issued two writs of *habeas corpus* against the warden of the Ramle prison at the request of two prisoners who claimed to be incarcerated illegally.

Zecharia Sa'adi Zonach claimed that, after serving 16 months of a two-year sentence, he was released on condition that he report daily to the police. During these visits, he said, a police sergeant frequently asked him to help the police "in a certain matter." When he refused, he was thrown into jail several times for 48 hours.

Gave Data

Later, the same sergeant told him that he would be exempt from reporting daily if he gave the police certain information. He gave the required data but when he failed to report, he was arrested and returned to prison to serve the rest of his sentence.

The Supreme Court took note of the fact that a month had elapsed between the time the prisoner had written the application and its submission to the Court.

The second applicant, Yosef Schwartz, claimed that the warden had extended his sentence. Schwartz asked the High Court to determine if "the warden is authorized to fix the date of his release in accordance with his personal feelings or must act according to the imprisonment order." *(Itim)*

AT THE CINEMA

BRUTAL realism marks "La Donna del Fiume" (Armon, Haifa), part author of whose script is the novelist Alberto Moravia — the Po Valley's poverty-stricken lives, the crude humour of the work-women, the cane gatherers and the village's Sunday "hop." It introduces the new star Sophia Loren in a "Riso Amaro" setting, as the workgirl in the marinated eel factory who falls in love with a handsome smuggler. It is difficult to judge her from this film alone in which she has almost a stock part; but she does exude a raw temperamental life. A good little actress is the young girl who loses the boy entrusted to her care. The story is sentimental, the surroundings quite the opposite, the landscape photography often excellent.

Screen Magician

TONY Curtis plays the name part in "Houdini" (Orah, Haifa) which, as can be guessed, is the life of the famous magician. One sees all the escape tricks which built Houdini's reputation but one is hardly given an insight into his methods. It is the novelty of the theme that creates the interest of the film; and the real star is not Tony Curtis, who gives an honest, straight performance, nor Janet Leigh, who instils very little life into the part of his wife — but the audiences who crowded to see Houdini with their insatiable appetite, pitiless demands for ever something new and callousness in the satisfaction of their desires.

Excellent Japanese Film

THE standard of the Haifa Film Club's six programmes has been so high that it deserves greater support. At this sixth programme, we were shown the original 1895 films of the Lumiere Brothers, films which still retain their direct clarity. It would be a pity if next year we were again to hear cineasts asking, "Why have we not a Film Club for such revivals?" Who will be to blame?

The main feature was "Children of Hiroshima," the 1952 Japanese film which only this year created a European sensation. The young school-teacher returns to Hiroshima to see her friends who survived the atomic bomb. The old family servant was blinded and has become a beggar, her bosom friend knows she cannot bear children; another has been crippled by falling masonry; still others are dying of mysterious disease. Simply, without self-pity, direct statement tells its story. You think it is all direct statement but its art is subtly hid. There are the continuous contrast of healthy, happy youth (the children are first-class) with the ruins of the old town; the quiet earnestness of those who are building the new Hiroshima; the expressive cutting of the girl's arrival, coming up the river with the thrill of her seeing a place for the first time in four years. Excellent. *H.*

Nothing New

"HIT the Deck" (Eden, Jerusalem) was a Broadway musical hit, but translated into film language with benefit of Cinemascope its cargo is much too light for such an extravagant vehicle. The inconsequential plot concerns three U.S. Navy sailors and their tribulations (?) over women, all of whom are gifted in matters of song, dance and other unrelated arts. The choreography is routine, and if anything makes a visit to this show worthwhile it is hearing Vincent Youman's unforgettable tunes, "I Know that You Know," "Hallelujah" and "When and Where." Ann Miller, Debbi Reynolds, and Jane Powell are pleasant vamps, but they have nothing to do or to show that they haven't done or shown before.

Pacific War Theatre

"BATTLE CRY" (Edison, Jerusalem) is based on a good character study of a Marine battalion fighting in the Pacific theatre; it is made in wondrous Cinemascope; it has plenty of fighting with masses of sweating troops; it is located over half the globe; and it has a hard-working cast headed by Van Heflin. Yet it is tedious and extended, looks like dozens of other war movies that have preceded it, employs a dialogue that any steady moviegoer can repeat a few frames ahead of the actors, and fails abysmally in its primary task — an analysis of character. Aldo Ray as Andy and Mona Freeman as his Wellington sweetheart make love pleasantly. The Marines deserve better from Hollywood. *MAL*

Where to go

JERUSALEM

Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4190, serves you lunch and dinner, four courses with meat, from IL2.400 (incl. taxes) upwards. Hesse's stands for Quality and Service.

★ **Entertainment:—**
Have tea while listening to Chamber music in the beautiful lobby of the KING DAVID HOTEL on weekdays from 5-7 p.m.
Spend a pleasant evening in a cosy atmosphere at the "Moulin Rouge" newly-opened Bar-Restaurant, Ben-Yehuda Street No.8, Telephone 2176. At the piano Eli Kaniel and Emanuel Gonzalbo, Spanish singer and guitarist: Miss Aurora Esteve, Guest Spanish singer and dancer.

★ **Exhibitions: —**
Watercolours, oils and drawings by Curt Singer; Sculptures by B. Pokorny, "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Sderot Ben Maimon, 10-1, 3-6.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Oil Paintings and Drawings by Yona Mach. 2) Drawings and Woodcuts by Jacob Pins. 3) Selection of Japanese Prints from Jacob Pins' collection, Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Dutch and Flemish Paintings of the 17th Century. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Paintings by Zygmunt Schreter. Exhibit of the Month: A Drawing by Giovanni Francesco Berbieri, called Guercino (1591-1666), Bezalel National Museum, 9-1, 3-5.
Permanent archaeological exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Also temporary Exhibition of objects found in Caesarea. Visiting hours: Sundays—Thursdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; 3-5 p.m. Fridays and eves of holidays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Saturdays and holidays 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

★ **Symposium:—**
"Contemporary Egypt," Prof. D. Ayalon, Dr. Y. Herschlag and Mr. J. Waschitz, Ratisbonne Bldg., 8.15 p.m.

★ **Lectures:—**
"My impressions of the Progress of Productivity in Israel since 1953" by Mr. R. S. Bruckhart (Industrial Engineer of the U.S.O.M.), under the auspices of the Israel Institute of Productivity, Beit Hahalutzot, 7.30 p.m.
Prof. T. Immanuel on Ethiopian Jews; J. Hai on Cochin Jews, introduced by Dr. I. Olswanger, auspices of Israel Folklore Society, 8.30 p.m., Beit Shalom, Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Talbieh.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Watercolours by Shimshon Holzman and paintings by Zphira Ilin, Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1.
Autumn Exhibition at the Art Pavilion of the Painters and Sculptors Association, 9 Rehov Alharizi, daily 10-1, 4-7, except Fridays.

★ **Tourist Service:—**
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You 9.30 a.m. — 1.30 p.m.; 3—10.30 p.m.

★ **Theatre:—**
Chamber Theatre, "The Italian Straw Hat," Mograbi Hall, 8 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor," New Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m.
Ohel, "Eldorado," 8 p.m.
Habimah, "Medea," Habimah, 8 p.m.
"Der Gazlen,"—Yiddish Theatre, Ohel Shem Hall, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Oil Paintings by Samuel Lamm. Fortnightly exhibit: Handwoven rug by Gallia Pilin. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:—**
The Spanish-French Ballet of Jose Torres and his 16-man Band — "Rama" Hall, 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.

★ **Zirafron:—**
Benny Bennet and his Latin American Band — 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

HERZLIYA

★ **Theatre:—**
Benzion Witler and Shifra Lerer: Premiere, "Mein Meidele," Tiferet, 8.45 p.m.

KIRYAT HAIM

★ **Theatre:—**
Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan," 8 p.m.

PETAH TIKVA

★ **Theatre:—**
Do-Re-Mi, "Holiday in Venice," 8.15 p.m.

RISHON-LE-ZION

★ **Theatre:—**
Habimah, "Fandre the Hero," 8 p.m.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 349, 28.2 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 7.25, 9.00 p.m. & 12.00 midnight. Arabic Programme (including News): 6 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Yves Montand. 12.30 Music for two pianos. 12.50 Light Music (R). 1.45 "From Dan to Eilat" (R). 2.30 Close Down.

4.15 p.m. Programme for Hospitals. 4.30 Agricultural Programme. 4.45 Vocal Recital by Sivana Shapir. 5.00 Language Corner. 5.15 Youth Corner. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 The Week in the U.N. 7.30 Haifa Programme. 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "Yad Vashem." 9.15 Concert by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra. Mozart: Symphony No.29. Handel-Salomon: Cello Concerto. Hindemith: "Ploner Musiktag." 10.45 Short Story. 11.00 "With an open eye." 11.15 Light Music played by famous Symphony Orchestras. 11.30 Dance Music (R). 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 460, 225, 216, 43.5 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 34.5 & 469 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Yiddish — Hebrew Lesson. 6.0 Light Music (R). 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Turkish. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 News. 6.40 From the Federation. 6.45 "Views on the News," presented by Ted Lurie. 7.00 Songs.

11.15 p.m. News. 11.25 On the Spot. 11.30 Music by Yehuda Sharett. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 228 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical Mosaic. 7.30 "Bow and Arrow." 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "Criticism." 9.00 News. 9.15 "Thriller" & "Lesson in Crime." 9.40 Evening Tunes. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Echoes from the World.

ISRAEL STAMPS FOR ADENAUER

BONN, Monday (INA). — Dr. P. Shinnar, head of the Shilumim Corporation in Cologne, on behalf of Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, on Friday presented to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a special album containing all postage stamps issued by Israel since its establishment.

Dr. Shinnar, who conveyed congratulations on behalf of Mr. Sharett and his mission on the occasion of Dr. Adenauer's 80th birthday, was received in special audience. The Chancellor also received a silver plate specially wrought by the Bezalel Art School in Jerusalem. In Hebrew and German, it bore the words of Isaiah: "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares..."

Persons knowing the whereabouts of relatives of the
ISSER TANKELOVITZ
family, Riga (Latvia), or particulars concerning them; or persons who were with them in the Ghettos of Latvia or Estonia, or in the Forced Labour Camps, are requested to contact Mr. Hanotin at the Igud Olei Latvia and Estonia, 51 Rehov Reines, Tel Aviv.

Would any person
knowing the whereabouts
of the following persons, namely: —
1. Aizik (or Isaac) Goldberg whose last known address is Jasionowska Pow., Bialostoki, ul. Rynkowa No. 21, Poland, and
2. Moshe (or Moses) Goldberg Grodno, Pl. Batorego No. 7, Poland,
or the children of the above persons, kindly communicate with the Secretary, The Colonial Orphan Chamber & Trust Company, No.4 Church Square, Cape Town, South Africa.

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House Trailer
for sale. Spartan "Royal Mansion," 33 ft. long, excellent condition, 3½ rooms, all comforts up to 6 can sleep comfortably, 6 cb. ft. "Frigidaire," 4 burner stove and oven, hot water etc. Write: "Trailer," P.O.B. 12, Rehovot.

VILLA
on Mt. Carmel
to let
against monthly rent
Apply: Carmeli, "Peer" Cafe, Central Carmel, Tel. 82333, HAIFA.

Leading Firm in the Automotive Field
Requires
Experienced Clerk
with knowledge of languages for selling vehicles and administrative work. Apply: No. 1500, P.O.B. 2082, Tel Aviv.

NOTICE
To Passengers of
s.s. "JERUSALEM"
The ship will sail from Haifa to Genoa on
Monday, January 16, 1956
and not as previously announced on January 18, 1956.
ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.

Wanted Immediately
Assistant Manager for the Lydda Airport Hotel
REQUIREMENTS: Age: 30—40 years.
Perfect knowledge of Hebrew and English.
Wide experience in hotel and catering trade.
Pleasant personality.
First class references.
Phone 67894/5/6, Tel Aviv, for appointment
Mr. Harry Levy,
General Manager, Sharon Hotel.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Scattered showers during the morning, gradually becoming fair.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	90	7	11	13
Tiberias	90	11	15	21
Haifa Port	87	11	16	18
Natanya	68	10	19	19
Tel Aviv Kirya	80	12	18	20
Tel Aviv Port	70	14	18	19
Lydda Airport	71	10	18	20
Jerusalem	78	8	—	14
Beersheba	50	10	19a	19
Eilat	22	11	22	24

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

FOR POSSESSING HASHISH, Nagia Arav, 55, of Mi'ilya Village in Upper Galilee was given a one-year suspended sentence and fined IL250 by the Haifa District Court yesterday. Nearly two kilogrammes of the drug were found in her possession.

• • •

A 70-YEAR-OLD tourist from the U.S., Mrs. Hebe Rosen, has been reported missing. She was last seen leaving the house of her family in Tel Aviv on Sunday.

Communist Councillor In Court for Assault

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Monday. — The trial of Tewfik Amin Zaiad, 26, Communist Councillor in Nazareth, charged with assaulting two police constables while serving a prison sentence for illegally entering a closed area, opened before Magistrate A. Kteily today.

(The Knesset two weeks ago heard a question by a Communist member claiming that Zaiad had been ill-treated in prison. The question was passed to Committee, but the investigation was postponed when criminal proceedings were opened against Zaid.)

Although Mr. Kteily had urged the four defence attorneys to keep politics out of the trial and to concentrate on the legal facts, he was forced to call them to order several times during the eight hour hearing and to warn them to stop using insulting language.

The prosecution charged that on October 31 last, Zaiad had assaulted Gershon Avraham and Avraham Ya'acov while serving his sentence in the Tiberias jail. P.C. Avraham had told him to clean his cell and, when Zaiad refused, put a broom into his hands. Zaiad then assaulted him and also the second constable who had come to his aid. The accused denied the charge, claiming that the policemen had assaulted him.

Sergeant Y. Ya'acovi, the prison commander, testified that he had accepted custody of the prisoner the day before the incident. From the first he had shown signs of rebellion and demanded special conditions, such as a chair, table and books in his cell, claiming that he was a "political" prisoner. He gave Zaiad a larger cell and bedclothes.

Cheers for Nasser

The next morning, Sergeant Ya'acovi said he heard noises from the cell and on arriving there found P.C. Avraham lying on the floor, unconscious and covered with blood.

When he warned Zaiad about his behaviour, the latter called out: "If my place is in your prison, then long live Egypt and Nasser, who will put an end to the State of Israel. Long live the Communist Party which supports this." He spat on the passing constables through his cell bars.

In the evening, the accused had complained of pains and asked to see the doctor. The doctor found no signs of injury on him.

During the cross-examination, one of the defence counsel claimed that the police had staged the assault and that the sergeant had lied in his testimony. The Magistrate told him to apologise, but counsel did not comply. The hearings will be resumed on February 14.

INFILTRATOR RETURNED TO JORDAN

TEL AVIV, Monday. — After serving in prison for four months for infiltrating, a 16-year-old Jordanian was today returned to Jordan via Ramle in the presence of U.N. Observers from both sides of the border. (Itim)

U.N. Increases Technical Aid to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will benefit from an enlarged U.N. technical aid programme in 1956. The basic plan is valued at $401,366. This compares with last year's $286,000 basic scheme, which was later enlarged by $80,000.

Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, Resident Representative in Israel of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, in announcing this year's programme, said yesterday it was likely that additions would be made this year, and the final sum might reach $500,000. In fact, an expert who had not been included in the original plan had been added to the list on Sunday — Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, the soil conservation expert.

The overall U.N. Technical Assistance Programme is financed by voluntary contributions of all the participating countries. This year, 22 countries have increased their pledges. Israel subscribed IL60,000 or 80 per cent more than last year. This was the largest percentage increase of any country, Dr. Schaaf said.

The 1956 programme would cost Israel about IL150,000, and includes her IL60,000 pledge and IL60,000 to be paid to the 42 experts as living and travelling expenses. This IL150,000 compares with a programme Israel is getting that is valued for the moment at IL720,000.

Dr. Schaaf commented, "Not a bad business proposition, I'd say."

In the 1955 basic scheme 32 experts were provided for, ten less than are scheduled for this year.

The number of Israel fellows to go abroad for study is 41, two more than last year. Israel will receive $65,000 worth of equipment, an item not included in the 1955 plan.

A total of 36 specific projects appear in the programme. The largest number — 13 — comes under the authority of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration and includes such various subjects as water and mineral resources development, railways, ferrous metallurgy and land tenure.

The Food and Agriculture Organization will provide 12 experts for 10 projects. All eight U.N. agencies are represented in the programme.

Each project has been specifically requested by a Ministry or other organization in Israel. All such requests are centralized in the Prime Minister's Office and are dealt with by Dr. Schaaf and Mr. Ralph Goldman, Director of the Technical Assistance Department in the Office.

The U.N. Technical Assistance Board, which has its headquarters in New York, consists of representatives of the U.N.; International Labour Organization (I.L.O.); U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.); World Health Organization (W.H.O.); International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.); World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.); the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.).

Dr. Schaaf, who has been Resident Representative in Israel since October 1, 1954, noted that Israel was making the "most determined and most spectacular effort of any other country in the world to establish herself."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ISRAEL 1951 — 1956

Foreign Experts Sent to Israel					Israeli Fellows Sent Abroad				
Agency	No. of Experts	Fields	Countries of Experts		No. of Fellowships	Host Countries			
TAA	46	24	Chile	1	148	Austria	1	Turkey	2
			Greece	1		Ceylon	1	Cyprus	3
ITU	—	—	Finland	1	2	Czechoslovakia	1	Morocco	3
			Norway	1		Germany	1	New Zealand	4
WHO	3	3	Australia	2	4	Ireland	1	Belgium	6
			Belgium	2		Malta	1	Australia	9
ILO	13*	6	South Africa	2	40	Mexico	1	Canada	15
			Switzerland	2		Spain	1	Italy	16
FAO	31	25	Canada	3	64	Venezuela	1	Finland	18
			Italy	3		Yugoslavia	1	Denmark	25
UNESCO	22	9	Denmark	4	18	Brazil	2	France	30
			Sweden	4		Greece	2	Netherlands	32
ICAO	6	6	France	5	11	India	2	Switzerland	40
			Netherlands	9		Japan	2	Sweden	52
WHO	18	10	U.K.	20	67	Portugal	2	U.S.A.	73
			U.S.A.	49		South Africa	2	U.K.	100
			Not listed	3		Thailand	2		
Total	122	81	16 Countries		341	33 Countries			

* Including Miss Mary Jeanette Drucker, who died in a car accident on the day of her arrival.

Haifa Port Records for 1955

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — News of records established at the Port during 1955 was reported to the Press yesterday by Mr. Amos Landman, the Port Manager. Cargo turnover for the year hit the peak of over 1.75m. tons and an all-time daily high of 10,885 tons of cargo turnover was reached on January 3.

Mr. Landman noted with evident satisfaction that in 1955 the Port had "not only announced a price reduction but had actually considerably reduced the cargo handling prices."

About 91,000 passengers passed through the Port in the same year, the largest number since 1951. Of this figure, 61,500 were arrivals, of whom 34,100 were immigrants.

Stressing the need to develop the Port's capacity, the Port Manager said that its annual potential of 2.5m. tons was misleading as this figure was only theoretical. It could be reached if all facilities were uninterruptedly exploited, which was quite impracticable. The operative figure was the handling capacity at a period of full pressure.

During the winter months, when traffic was heaviest, "the maximum capacity has already been reached and the Port is then overstrained."

Quays Most Important

He found it essential to raise the daily capacity immediately, which meant more manpower, more equipment and more quays. Quays were the most important, as it would take five years to berth a ship at a new quay, from the time the decision to build was taken.

Mr. Landman said that Kishon Harbour which began operating in 1955 has already handled 54,309 tons of cargo. However, because it was not too deep, it could only be an auxiliary to the main Port. The Kishon could do those jobs which hold up Port operations.

Thanks to the operation of the new quays in the Port since the middle of 1954, the discharge of cargoes from ships into lighters had been reduced from 300,000 tons in 1954 to 217,000 tons last year, saving money and preventing spoilage. During 1955, 1,165 ships had called at the Port with a combined net registered tonnage of 2.1m.

Mr. Landman stated that general development plans for the Port had been prepared and were awaiting financing. Development would be concentrated in the western part which was still empty. It would cost from IL6m. to IL10m. to finish the quays for which there is still room and about IL20m. to complete the whole plan. It would take IL100m. to build a new port elsewhere.

Grain Facilities Chock Full in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — Storage facilities for bulk grain in the Port are brimming and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is making an emergency arrangement to store 30,000 tons of grain expected to arrive in four ships this week.

Mr. Amos Landman told the press today that the Dagon silo is chock full with over 18,000 tons of grain. A way must be found to empty the silo to make room for the incoming goods. The Jewish Agency has offered the Ministry storage space for the sacked grain at the Sha'ar Ha'aliya immigrant reception camp, at Atlit, Pardess Hanna and Ein Shemer.

The four ships will have to wait in the Bay until room is made in the silo before they are unloaded by it. This will be cheaper than immediately unloading the ships manually, Mr. Landman said.

A chain of silos for grain in bulk will have to be built all over the country, he said. Construction must start in the next few weeks, he declared.

Nobody to Blame

Mr. Landman stressed that nobody could be blamed for the acute situation. "Grain must be bought when funds are available, when the market is favourable and when shipping space can be found." The port has no room for temporary sheds to hold the grain and any such shed would have to be erected elsewhere, he stated.

The shortage of modern grain storage facilities has been the subject of memoranda submitted by experts to the Ministry of Commerce a long while ago. The Dagon Company in 1952 offered to help construct a nation-wide network of grain silos, including Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, to have been built simultaneously with the Haifa silo. It is not known whether the Ministry has drawn up any alternative plans.

("Dagon Forges Ahead" — Page 4)

"SHÔMRON" HERE FOR FIRST TIME

HAIFA, Monday. — The 7,000-ton m.s. Shomron, built for the Zim Shipping Company in Germany out of Reparations funds, arrived here for the first time this morning. The ship came from New York with coal and mixed cargo. She has a speed of 16.5 knots and can carry 80,000 cases of citrus fruit in her electrically ventilated holds.

PROSECUTION RESTS CASE IN GALIN TRIAL

HAIFA, Monday. — The prosecution today rested its case in the trial against Uri Galin, the 22-year-old Piper cub pilot who crashed into a memorial assembly at Kibbutz Ma'agan in August, 1954, killing 17 persons. Galin is charged with causing their death through negligence.

Nesher Workers Hit Leave Without Pay

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — The Workers Committee of the Nesher cement plant today decided to resist most vigorously the management's decision to give 350 workers — half the staff — leave without pay. The Committee's decision came after a meeting with the management today. It was wholeheartedly supported by the workers, who heard the Committee's report at the plant this afternoon.

The Histadrut supports the workers in their stand against the management's decision. The company claims that it cannot sell its cement and that half the employees are redundant. Orders from the U.S. and Burma, for example, have recently been cancelled.

The Committee told the men and the Labour Council representative who was present that "leave without pay" was worse than outright dismissal, because they would "not be able to find work elsewhere." They described the proposed step as unjustified, because "the country needs our cement."

All the speakers attacked the present manager of the plant, Mr. Dov Givon, who "has never worn an overall" since he has been at the plant and "knows nothing of the production process," and urged his transfer. Other speakers called for worker-management cooperation.

Mr. E. Bar-Haim, of the Labour Council, said that the Histadrut supported the Committee, as it was absolutely impossible to lay off 350 employees. The company would have to find work for the men, he declared. "Perhaps Nesher could cut its prices" he said.

Goods Impounded For Jerusalem Rates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A large-scale campaign to collect outstanding rates is now being implemented by the Jerusalem Municipality. Goods of recalcitrant rate payers are being impounded on the spot.

A Municipal spokesman stated yesterday that, although collections have been quite high, an all-out effort is now being made to see that everyone pays, not only those who have the welfare of the city at heart. This would maintain at a high level public confidence in the new administration.

In the week ending December 30, before the campaign started, 184 persons had property impounded or their salaries attached. In the same week, IL28,000 was collected, equally divided between direct payments, door-to-door collections and bulk payments by institutions who deduct rates from salaries.

The Municipal Workers Committee has written a warm letter of thanks to the city management for having regularized the payment of salaries through the Kupat Milveh Bank. Under the arrangement, salaries will be paid between the eighth and tenth of every month.

SHIPS. — Britain lost 63 seamen and 31 merchant ships totalling 89,908 gross tons in accidents during 1954. No passengers were lost. These figures represent a 70 per cent increase in total tonnage losses over 1953.

Spirit of 3-Power Pact 'Changed'—Robens

Shipments of arms into the Middle East from war surplus by private enterprise or by a third world power means that the whole spirit of the Tripartite Pact and the balance it was intended to maintain have been changed, Mr. Alfred Robens, leading Labour member of the British House of Commons, stated in an interview recorded yesterday for broadcasting over Kol Zion Lagola.

Mr. Robens is leaving this morning to continue his fact-finding tour of the Middle East.

He was interviewed by Messrs. U. Ra'anan of "Ha'aretz," A. S. Super of *The Jerusalem Post* and Miss G. Zimmerman of the London "Jewish Chronicle," in the programme "Views on the News" conducted by Mr. T. R. Lurie, Managing Editor of *The Post*.

"I intend hearing both sides" Mr. Robens said. I saw your Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and after I have spoken with Col. Abdul Nasser I intend presenting my party colleagues with an objective report on which our stand in the foreign policy debate in the Commons later this month will be based.

Public Opinion Aroused

Mr. Robens believed that nothing in the past few years had aroused public opinion as much as this disposal of British war surplus. The introduction of Czechoslovak arms into the area had created a need for a reassessment of the whole position, and he had no doubt that Sir Anthony Eden and President Eisenhower would discuss this when they met in Washington.

Mr. Robens said that the U.S.S.R. was in the Middle East by invitation. A country can only remain in an area by such invitation, unless it is prepared to impose itself by force. He was not opposed to Russia joining the Tripartite Pact provided that she was prepared to accept the same sort of arrangement as the other powers, namely, to maintain the balance between the various states, not to engage in provocative acts which would disturb that equilibrium, and that she gave firm guarantees to stand on the side of any nation which was a victim of aggression.

With reference to the Baghdad pact, Mr. Robens felt that on general principles a pact voluntarily entered into between various nations for their own protection and interest was a good thing. But if such a pact turns out to be undesired by certain States and they are forced into it by pressures, it was not worth a great deal, he said.

Mr. Robens said that should the Party come into office it had no intention of varying its line on foreign affairs. Facts and situations inevitably change, and adaptations would have to take place. But the basic line would be adhered to.

Greenwood Arrives

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. — "The British Labour Party will continue to press for a treaty with Israel and for suitable arms shipments to this country as long as there is no arms embargo on the Middle East," Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Labour M.P., said on his arrival today for a 10-day visit as guest of the Government.

Mr. Greenwood said that there was no question of Israel having to give up any of her territory, although there might be room for some mutually acceptable adjustments of the border.

Travelling with Mr. Greenwood were Mr. A. G. Bottomley and Mr. K. Robinson, two other Labour M.P.'s. (Itim)

Gov't Must Justify Herzliya Amalgamation

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice yesterday issued an order nisi calling on the Minister of Interior to show cause why the order uniting Herzliya with Herzliya Pituah should not be declared null and void.

Mr. S. Sasson, appearing for Mr. Baruch Broide, Chairman of the Herzliya Seashore (Hof Yam) Organization, declared that Herzliya Pituah had been designed as a residential area for those anxious to escape the noise of Tel Aviv and Herzliya. Union with Herzliya, which, he said, was opposed by all residents of Herzliya Pituah, would destroy this status.

The Court was composed of Justice Olshan, the President, and Justices Silberg and Landau.

Tahal Winding Up Works Department

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Works Department of Tahal (Water Planning for Israel Ltd.), is being wound up following a decision of the management that it was redundant, Tahal officials confirmed today.

The management says that Tahal's water projects are duplicated by the Mekorot Water Company and that there is no room for two companies in this field. While Tahal is to continue as the top authority on national water planning, it is hoped that the personnel of its Works Department will be engaged by Mekorot.

Only Mr. Simha Blass, adviser to the Government on water planning, opposed the decision and he has appealed to the Government. In his appeal, Mr. Blass said that the Works Department is an integral and indispensable part of Tahal. No reply has yet been received from the Government, it was learned.

DRILLING STOPS IN GREAT MAKHTESH

REHOVOT, Monday. — After reaching 9,000 feet, drilling has stopped in the Great Makhtesh in the Negev and electronic tests are to be made to investigate the strata below. Geologists of the Pan-Israel Company told *The Jerusalem Post* today that the bit had struck a stratum of volcanic lava.

"Halliburton" tests are to be made at 8,000 feet and the lower 1,000 feet of the bore is being filled in and plugged with cement. After the test, the company's management in the U.S. will have to decide whether to drill further, it was stated.

Drilling by the same company at Haifa has reached a depth of 150 feet using a percussion drill, and Pan-Israel are also carrying out test drillings in the Shoval area and between Kfar Menahem and Masmiya not far from the abandoned hole at Tel e-Safi, which reached 5,000 feet.

Only Fifth of Peanut Crop Going Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Only 20 per cent of this year's 20,000 ton peanut crop will be exported. Peanut growers are complaining that a much larger amount could be exported if a Peanut Marketing Board, similar in composition and function to the Citrus Marketing Board, were set up to direct the growing and marketing of peanuts.

Many growers are ignoring the foreign market entirely because of the lack of such an authority, and are concentrating on local consumption.

Citrus Marketing Board Gets New Chairman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Y. Efrati, M.K., was yesterday appointed Chairman of the Citrus Marketing Board by Mr. Kadish Luz, Minister of Agriculture. The previous chairman was the late Avraham Hirsch.

The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture after consultations with the Ministers of Finance and Commerce.

Mr. Efrati was Deputy Minister of Agriculture from 1951 to November, 1955.

HISTADRUT REDUCES MEMBERSHIP FEES

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Histadrut members earning a basic salary of IL86 to IL120 will pay four per cent in membership dues instead of four and a half per cent as at present. The reduced dues will go into effect at the beginning of next month.

On the same day, the maximum taxable salary will be raised from IL200 to IL245. At present salaries over IL200 are reckoned as IL200 for calculating the percentage to be paid as dues.

Casual workers and police will continue to pay three per cent.

PUPILS COLLECT MONEY FOR DEFENCE FUND

A check for IL310, collected by the pupils of the Lemel School in Jerusalem, was recently presented to the Mayor for the Defence Fund.

A total of IL7,520,000 had been deposited in the Fund's account in the Bank of Israel at the close of business on Sunday.

Ike Asks Lifting Of Bar to Food Sales

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower today asked Congress to repeal legislation permitting the Government to dispose of food surpluses "to friendly nations only."

The President did not refer to any particular region, but there have been suggestions recently that the U.S. should seek to dispose of its vast food surpluses to countries of the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Eisenhower proposed to continue existing programmes for the export of surpluses, but he pointed out that if they were moved abroad in quantities sufficient to remedy present domestic farm difficulties, they would "shatter world prices and trade, injure our friends and undermine prices in the U.S. as well."

The request was one of a number of measures suggested by the President to solve the surplus problem and improve farm income. It represented Mr. Eisenhower's resumption of full command at the White House following his convalescence from his September heart attack.

Meanwhile, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential candidate, said last night in a television broadcast from Chicago that the U.S. should place more emphasis on economic aid to underdeveloped countries and less on military aid and pacts.

Alleged Plot To Blow Up Commons

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Security authorities today dropped a curtain of silence over measures they are taking to counter a reported plot to blow up the House of Commons.

Scotland Yard merely said, "We have received certain information about an alleged conspiracy to place a bomb in the House on January 25, but we cannot discuss what action we are taking."

January 25, the day after the House is due to assemble, is celebrated by Scots as the birthday of their national poet, Robert Burns.

A Sunday newspaper report said that nine Scots, members of a patriotic splinter group of Nationalists, were in London to carry out the project and that a tenth man, an expert on explosives, has been brought here from Milan, where he now lives.

Cables in Brief

ESCAPES. — Five shots from a high-powered rifle were fired at the Colombian ex-President, Alberto Lleras Camargo, while he was playing golf yesterday at the Bogota, Colombia, Country Club. He and his companion were unhurt.

IDEAS. — Britain's nationalised coal industry paid out £[illegible] to its employees last year for inventions. Awards varied from a few pounds to £[illegible].

JETS. — The first U.S. operational jet bombers assigned to operation duties in Japan arrived in Tokyo yesterday to join the Far East Air Force.

Costa Rica, Nicaragua Make Peace

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — Costa Rica and Nicaragua today formally ended their feud which a year ago threatened to plunge them into war. In a ceremony here in the presence of diplomats from the American continent, the two Central American States' ambassadors signed two agreements aimed at reducing the possibility of future hostilities.

On January 8, 1955, Costa Rica complained to the Organisation of American States that forces from Nicaragua had invaded its territory. The Nicaraguan Government claimed that the attacking forces inside Costa Rica were a legitimate revolutionary movement.

ARIAN GETS ADDITIONAL CIVIL SERVICE POST

Dr. D. Arian, Deputy Civil Service Commissioner, has been appointed to head the newly created Organisation and Training Department of the Commission. The official announcement said that the appointment was made by Mr. D. Rosolio, Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Arian will remain as Deputy Commissioner.

The Department will train civil servants in administrative and technical fields, often in cooperation with the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences, and other institutions of higher learning.

REPORTED IN DECEMBER

The test discovered by Israel scientists to determine the sex of unborn children was announced in a preliminary report in the December issue of "The Bulletin of the Research Council of Israel," and not in the January issue as stated in *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The Bulletin is published by the Weizmann Science Press, Jerusalem.

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She's a success in business... does a man's job with a woman's wit... knows that the best things in life are worth paying a little extra for

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We deeply mourn the untimely death of
Ashkelon's guiding spirit

Dr. Henry Sonnabend

D. S. Rootstein
Z. Shomron

We mourn the death of

Dr. Henry Sonnabend

Mayor of Ashkelon and member of the Afridar Company Directorate, and extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Management and Staff of
the Housing Section, Ministry of Labour.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of
our beloved father

Dr. Kurt Loewenstein

The funeral will leave from the Hadassah Hospital, Rehov Mazeh, Tel Aviv, at 2.15 p.m., today, Jan. 10, 1956.

Edith Klimowsky (nee Loewenstein)
Rudolf Loewenstein

Matt and Chana Gordon (nee Leibowitz)
are happy to announce the birth of a

SON

brother to David.

Beilinson Hospital,
Jan. 8, 1956.

With deepest regret we announce the passing away of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

Sigismund Lewy

Margot Lewy
Rudolf and Käthe Lewy
[illegible]

Tel Aviv — Jerusalem.

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PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED:

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CENTURY OF TOTAL WAR by Raymond Aron	[illegible]
HOMAGE TO CATALONIA by George Orwell	[illegible]
THREE WHO MADE A REVOLUTION by Wolfe	[illegible]
• THE PHILOSOPHY OF ENLIGHTENMENT by Cassirer	[illegible]
HELLAS by C. E. Robinson	[illegible]
• BETWEEN MAN AND MAN by Martin Buber	[illegible]
ENGLISH PROSE STYLE by Herbert Read	[illegible]
THE NEED FOR ROOTS by Simone Weil	[illegible]
THE HERO IN HISTORY by Sidney Hook	[illegible]

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11 minutes after statehood

Exactly 11 minutes after Israel was proclaimed a State, Charlie Ross, President Truman's Press Secretary, handed to the Press the announcement of the de facto recognition by the United States.

Says Mr. Truman in the Second Volume of his "Memoirs" — "I was told that to some of the career men in the State Department this announcement came as a surprise. It should not have been if these men had faithfully supported my policy."

This is only one of the many revelations of the crucial history of the post-war years made by ex-President Truman. Serialisation of the second volume starts in The Jerusalem Post on Monday, January 23.

Make sure you read every instalment
by subscribing now to
The Jerusalem Post.

Economic News from Abroad

U.S. Instalment Credits

● Since 1939, the total consumer debt in the U.S. has increased from $2.1 billion to over $36 billion and is still rising rapidly. Almost the entire increase comes from instalment credits, of which one-half went for automobiles and the other for household goods, home repair and modernization, and personal effects. The staggering increase in debt has, however, remained more or less parallel with the rise in people's income, though total debts outstanding now constitute 42 per cent of disposable annual income compared with 21 per cent in 1939, and a somewhat larger proportion of the consumers' liquid assets (81 per cent). Sample surveys have shown that 43 per cent of American families have instalment debts, and that of those indebted, 70 per cent are spending up to one-fifth of their income (after taxes) for the debt payments.

World Cotton Market Bearish

● Despite the 14 per cent cut in the U.S. cotton acreage, the crop there is estimated to be almost 10 per cent above last year. In other countries, cotton production went up by a similar percentage to a new record of 17m. bales out of the world's total of 32m. bales (excluding the Soviet bloc). Demand for cotton is, however, affected by the buyers' reluctance to purchase more than their bare immediate needs in expectance of an American drive to dispose of U.S. surplus cotton. At present, the U.S., in addition to the incoming crop, has a carryover of 11m. bales, while total domestic and export requirements will not exceed 12m.-13m. bales. Like wheat, cotton in the U.S. is heavily subsidised, but cotton exports are inhibited by the rule that the export price must be held rigidly to the high domestic price.

Price Fixing Monopoly?

● The British tire industry has been charged with retail price fixing and restriction of trade terms against the public interest, in a report of the Monopolies Commission. Out of a turnover of over £100m. a year, five companies account for 90 per cent and the Dunlop group alone for over half. In addition, Dunlop has secretly acquired and controls 20 per cent of the tire distribution network and has a dominant interest in the retreading industry. Though no formal agreement exists between tire producers, retail prices are identical for all products and a complete spying organization is maintained in order to prevent retailers from cutting prices. This rigidity of prices is regarded by the Commission as unhealthy, and the majority recommends prohibiting tire manufacturers from fixing retail prices, in order to introduce competition between distributors.

Danish Disinflation

● Credit restrictions introduced in Denmark in order to combat the inflationary trend have resulted in a five per cent drop in industrial activity during the month of October and there are prospects of a further decline. Unemployment increased to 6.5 per cent (compared with 4.5 per cent a year ago). The Socialist Government refused to postpone road works and construction projects, because this would lead to mass unemployment.

Surinam's Aluminium Plans

● Surinam's economy may be revolutionised shortly by the implementation of an ambitious project for aluminium production near the Brokopondo Lake. The scheme envisages the construction of a hydro-electric unit on the Surinam River with a capacity of some 1,000m. kw. The total cost of the project has been estimated at $50m., which is to be supplied by the Dutch Government from borrowed funds. At a later stage, additional power stations are planned which would produce three-and-a-half times as much power as the Brokopondo project, and the ultimate aluminium output would reach some 140,000 tons a year.

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ALL QUIET ON THE EXPORT FRONT

SEVERAL fronts have been opened up in our economy of late and public attention is focused on the battles raging on them. The wage struggle used to be regarded as the decisive one, but it is, in turn, largely dependent upon the price sector. This, however, is deeply influenced by credit policy, which either induces or curtails production. Behind the scenes, a continuous tug-of-war goes on about financing public services, which is a convenient name for what is less respectfully called non-economic expenditure, including a great many things ranging from defence to emergency employment projects. Only one sector remains relatively quiet: that of exports. Last year showed conclusively that in most industries prosperity can be maintained even if based on the domestic market alone and now only incurable economists and unregenerate public servants persist in their fervour to expand sales abroad.

As a matter of fact, industrial exports rose by $6.4m. (i.e., 16 per cent) in the first half of 1955 compared with the corresponding period of 1954, but by only $2.1m. (10 per cent) in the following five months. At the same time, agricultural exports dropped by almost $5m. against 1954, because not only citrus, but also other crops on which great store had been set (groundnuts, eggs, fresh fruit) failed to live up to expectations. The total export volume of 1955 was presumably equal to that of the previous year, while imports expanded by over $30m., of which only a part can be attributed to increased stocks.

These figures, however, do not reveal the real extent of the turn for the worse, since there is no doubt that the average rate of added value in our exports diminished, partly because of the general trend of prices in the respective markets (e.g., citrus, plywood) and partly because we had to compete harder in order to sell larger quantities (e.g., cement). Moreover, prospects for the near future are not encouraging, as citrus prices are lower than last season, and industrial exports are balked by the impasse which has developed in the Turkish market. The imminent rise in wages and other cost factors must also adversely affect export yields and the urge to export. Under these circumstances, one should not be surprised if 1956 results in a net decrease of export proceeds, in spite of official insistence that exports be expanded at a rapid pace, especially if an end is put to the numerous fictitious export deals, which serve mainly as a device for obtaining lucrative import licences.

Faced with this situation, only special measures can lead to an improvement in the present trend. Fortunately, the new team that has taken over the Ministry of Commerce and Industry can be relied on for zeal and efficiency. It has already shown its hand in streamlining administrative procedure and is busy putting teeth into long-standing control regulations intended to compel producers to sell goods abroad. Removing bureaucratic obstacles and malpractice is certainly the best preliminary for a new turn. But it is doubtful whether these measures alone can produce the required effect. To believe this one has to assume that it was these defects which hindered the expansion of exports during the past year, whereas the export decline actually came as a combined result of many factors rooted in the current development of our economy: increased consumers' spending, high rate of investment, absorption of immigrants, protection of domestic markets, etc.

In order to make the tide turn, producers must be made interested in increasing exports; but how can this be achieved without introducing export premiums which would undermine the official rate of exchange? During the past two years the main financial instrument for encouraging exports was the "pamaz" (foreign currency) accounts, which made possible ancillary profits from local sales, but the extension of this system can hardly be balanced with the tendency to lower domestic prices and eradicate [illegible] practices. Obviously the situation calls for bold decisions which will have their repercussions in many fields.

DAGON FORGES AHEAD

By YA'ACOV ARDON

HAIFA. — THE successful completion of a public utility created by private foreign capital and enterprise and the setbacks it suffers at the hands of both departmental and financial interests are the main subjects of the report to the fifth annual general meeting of the Dagon silo company, made by the chairman of the board of directors, Dr. Reuben Hecht, in Haifa last week.

The year under review saw the completion of the silo and the installation of the intricate Swiss machinery. The buttons in the control room, a showplace of modern engineering, were pressed for a trial run on August 10 and proved the installation to be flawless. The silo was ready for service on August 14, six weeks ahead of the time limit set by the Government. Static tests showed that under the maximum 20,000 ton load of grain, the foundations yielded only 16.2mm instead of 20mm anticipated. Since then, nearly 100,000 tons of bulk grain have been discharged from ships in port and maximum unloading capacity per hour has exceeded 280 tons.

The railway sidings were ready only at the end of October, instead of early in July, and even now they do not come up to the silo's loading capacity. The roads are not quite completed.

U.P.S.C. Pressure

The company was subjected to pressure by the United Port Services Company which demanded key positions in grain unloading work which would have given it virtual control over the silo's operations, the report continues. "The design of penetrating our enterprise by direct and indirect means has been resisted, although it would have made our life easier," the chairman said. "But we believe it to be important for the State and its economy to demonstrate that a private enterprise which serves the people can operate smoothly and count on the sympathy and support of the authorities and the public."

Much of the company's efforts are directed against attempts to cast doubt on the clear meaning of the Government concession which awarded Dagon exclusive rights for unloading grain, fodder and seeds, the report goes on. The U.P.S. Company and the Port Authority are trying to whittle down these rights, which underlie the trust and faith of some 250 investors. "It is a question of fundamental principle whether the Government will as readily live up to the contract concluded with us after long and laborious negotiations, as we have lived up to it well beyond our obligations," the chairman said. "It is regrettable how much of our daily work is devoted to the struggle against vested interests, obstacles and ill-will."

The report particularly takes to task the Flour Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, "which could, if it wished" save the taxpayer large sums by full use of the silo's facilities. Although it criticized the silo for being too large, it now uses it for storage purposes (the concession expressly defines its task as that of a transit silo), and large quantities of grain were not moved for over three months. A network of storage silos throughout the country, which should have been set up at the same time as the harbour silo and in whose construction Dagon offered to share, was not even started. "Our proposals were either ignored or rejected." Since 1951, the company has proposed the construction of a railway terminal silo at Tel Aviv. The Flour Department turned it down because another group was to build it. However, work on that silo has not started to this day. "The company could always count on understanding and support from the Ministers and Directors-General," the chairman acknowledged.

Since the end of the last financial year, the nominal capital has been increased from IL[illegible]—which include $[illegible] at the rate of IL[illegible] to the $1—to IL1,[illegible]. The total investment, after revaluation yet to be effected, will be over IL4m. One minority shareholder (not named in the report, but believed to be Jacob [illegible] of Tel Aviv) has objected to the increase in capital, indispensable for the conversion of short-term debts into fixed investments.

The chairman of the Jewish Agency's Economic Department was called in to arbitrate, but for [illegible] months no progress has been made, although the issue of shares and convertible debentures has been urged by all other board members and by the management, especially after the Government, in January 1955, authorised the issue of debentures or loan certificates or both for IL[illegible], or $[illegible], the chairman said. The arbitrator was given wide powers to safeguard the interests of the company, its shareholders and the public, and the chairman expressed regret that his decision was still pending.

The report was unanimously approved by the meeting.

Remedy for Farmers' Credit Plight

By Our Economic Correspondent

IN his report on credit conditions in a number of *kibbutzim* Dr. Y. Loeve confirms the fears of those who saw agriculture fighting a losing battle against the high rate of interest prevalent in recent years. The merit of the report is twofold: it provides us with ample material on the financial plight of the *kibbutzim*, and suggests the only possible remedy, a conversion of agricultural debts by means of long-term loans, and closer supervision of investments so as to prevent matters from worsening after they improve.

It has been common knowledge that the *kibbutzim* — both old and new — have resorted to short-term credit in order to finance investments, that they took credit wherever they found it, that the percentage of "normal" credit (i.e., of loans which return "only" nine per cent) has constantly decreased, and that loans for 15 and even 20 per cent were used to fill the gap. It has also been obvious that it is impossible to earn 15 or 20 per cent in agriculture and that things become even more difficult if these expensive loans are contracted for very short periods.

Appeal for Help

But matters went on that way and farmers found themselves unable to stop a process which made production more expensive every month. Now the *kibbutzim* are appealing for help to the banks and to the Treasury. It is obvious that something will have to be done and done quickly.

We must take a closer look at developments in recent years. The kibbutzim conformed to official policy when they expanded production with all their might. They had to feed the towns; they had to introduce new industrial crops; they had to expand irrigation. All this requires capital and long-term investments. The settlers' enthusiasm for modern mechanical equipment together with a shortage of manpower increased the need for investments all the more.

On top of all this came the inability to sell for cash. Industrial crops produced by the kibbutzim were not paid for immediately after the harvest. Months, sometimes many long months passed until the payments came in. Kibbutz treasurers developed a very complicated technique for dealing with their financial problems. They took loans in one place in order to pay off another. They often increased debts by contracting very expensive short-term loans in order to pay interest, and so on.

The use of short-term loans for development purposes is not confined to agriculture. Industry suffers from the same malady in another form, by trying to carry on business without sufficient working capital. The *kibbutz*, forced to take up money at 15 per cent or more, is only the extreme version of the *entrepreneur* who cannot get enough credit at a normal rate. Prices are being forced up in this way and the consumer suffers in the long run as much as the exporter. The attempts to give credits for "productive purposes" and to withhold it for consumption have not, until now, met with sufficient success.

Problem of Mechanization

Dr. Loeve shows a way out of the impasse for agriculture. A conversion of short-term debts would give the *kibbutzim* a breather. Dr. Loeve knows that the conversion alone will not solve the problem. Control of investments is necessary in the future if we do not want to find ourselves in the same fix some years hence. No one disputes the need to push on with agricultural development. However, the final price of the product must be taken into account.

Mechanical equipment will prove a blessing only if it can be adequately exploited. Costly machines which can be used only for a very short time during the working year will be more of a burden than a help. Pushing mechanization too quickly instead of exploring every means of employing more farm hands will force prices up.

The dearth of agricultural credit has its influence not only on the price of foodstuffs and on industrial crops — it is also reflected in the general price level. The farmer who has to pay more for credit must either get a subsidy or make the town worker pay more. Expensive credits for the expansion of production defeat their own ends, and the producer will find himself unable to earn the high interest demanded. The money-lender will be the winner and the more he gets the more money is diverted from genuine investment to "black credit." The provision of relatively cheap long-term credit will produce results only if it is coupled with efficient control of investments.

Good Prospects For More Meat

By Our Correspondent

ISRAEL'S ability to produce beef and mutton is now considered to be much greater than it was thought to be a short time ago, since the country's unused resources of natural pasture have been proved to exceed previous estimates. A preliminary report made a year ago estimated the natural grazing lands at about 500,000 cow-months of grazing. According to the final report presented to the Ministry of Agriculture by Mr. J.R. Killough, a range management expert of U.S.O.M., the range lands are equivalent to 730,000 cow-months of grazing, and even if this estimate is reduced—because it was based on a survey made in a particularly favourable year (1953/54), and the range examiners employed on the survey were new and inexperienced — the total grazing capacity is assumed to be not less than about 600,000 cow-months. Only 45 per cent of the forage produced by natural pasture is now utilised by existing livestock.

Of the total natural roughage utilized at present, approximately two-thirds is consumed by Arab cattle, sheep and goats and almost 10 per cent by camels and draft animals. Jewish livestock accounts for only about 20 per cent of the total present use of natural grazing, altogether approximately 5,000 cow-months a year, of which over one half is consumed by dairy cattle, though natural pasture makes up only five per cent of their total intake of feed. Of the other half, milk goats (numbering some 40,000) consume one-third, and beef cattle two-thirds. This last figure is perhaps a gross underestimate because of the rapid expansion of this branch in the past year. While 4,500 beef cattle are listed in the U.S.O.M. report (dated last July), the present official number exceeds 6,000 and perhaps an equal number of calves has not been reported to the authorities.

The total present consumption of natural roughage is estimated as equivalent to about 24,000 cow-years, while according to the grazing lands survey, this figure could be increased to about 50,000 cow-years (though part of the ranges are most suited to grazing of sheep or goats, particularly in the Negev). Perhaps even more animals could be maintained on the natural pastures, for most of the forage now utilized comes from a few limited heavily grazed areas, which prevents those lands from producing at their full capacity. Under proper management, the number of animals maintained on natural grazing lands in their present state could be increased to 60,000 and even more if various improvement projects (like watering, reseeding, etc.) are carried out. If the bulk of this additional fodder is diverted to beef cattle and sheep, it would result in a great expansion of the present output of meat. The number of calves raised for beef could be increased to perhaps 20,000, which would make it possible to supply about 10,000 tons of meat a year from this source alone and maintain a monthly ration of about 500 grams of meat per person.

One of the main problems of utilizing natural pasture land is the short season for forage growth, as in most areas grass dries up a few months after the rains. Though in some swampy regions, particularly in the Hula area but also elsewhere, natural pasture is available during the greater part of the year, its use by cattle from other regions presents many difficulties. Another problem is the remoteness of a considerable part of the grazing lands — in the northern Negev — where new forms of settlement must be evolved in order to enable large-scale and rational raising of cattle and sheep.

Wage Rise Will Mean Disastrous Inflation

PROF. LERNER APPEALS TO PUBLIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — There is great danger that the Israel economy will rush into a ruinous inflation on the wave of a general increase in money wages. The surprising thing is that such a panic action could come about after weeks of intense deliberation. It is as if, at the end of a theatre performance, a thorough discussion by the audience of the dangers of panic were followed by unsuccessful negotiations in which each person insisted on being the first to go out, and it was solemnly decided to solve the deadlock by crying "Fire!"

In the discussion on wages that has been raging, all serious participants have recognized:

(1) that a general increase in wages by itself would lead to increased prices and inflation and would not give anything real to the workers,

(2) that accompanying measures that could result in increasing real wages (by increasing the total product or increasing the share of it going to labour) would be at least as effective without an increase in the money wage,

(3) that in any inflation such measures are ineffective and the total national product and the share going to wages are both reduced, so that the worker must suffer a reduction in his real wage.

From this, it follows that anyone who cared for the real conditions of the workers should be against a *general* wage increase. Yet there is now the great danger that we will have a "compromise" general wage increase which will bring ruin to all.

That this should be the policy of Communists is understandable. They can say to themselves (in accordance with Lenin's strategy of disrupting capitalist societies by debauching their currency), "We will pretend to be friends of the workers and ask for higher wages for them. When this results in inflation and in lower real wages, we will turn their anger against the Government, and over the ruins of the Israel economy we will march forward to the social revolution."

While the important protagonists of a general wage increase in Israel are not Bolshevik-Leninists but Zionists, the reason for their position is no less distressing. One half of the Mapai Centre is for the wage increase because they are afraid of demagogery from the left, or because they are afraid of admitting that promises made before the elections were unwise and irresponsible, or because they are afraid that *others* will not be able to understand that a general wage increase brings harm and not benefits to workers and the State.

The two left-wing parties support a general wage increase in part because they have not got out of the habits of an irresponsible opposition (for whom claims that cannot be met are better than claims that can be met — revolution is superior to reforms) and in part because they, too, are afraid that their supporters would not understand the difference between the money wage and the real wage (even though they have for [illegible]).

It is this fear and cowardice on the part of leaders who hide behind their followers, that is putting the Israel economy in dire danger. It is therefore possible for the situation to be saved if such followers as are not as ignorant or as intimidated as these leaders think would make themselves heard before it is too late.

I know that in writing this letter to the Israel public, through the press, I am departing from the proper role of a foreign expert. I should write memoranda to the office where I am employed, shrug my shoulders, collect my exorbitant (by Israel standards) salary and go back to America. But I have a more than professional interest in Israel, and I am writing this letter, in my personal capacity, because of my belief that the Israel public can understand the issues and is not really pushing towards the abyss of inflation, in the way that some leaders claim.

I believe the public recognises that wage increases lead to price increases — it has had plenty of experience of this. The Israel worker does not want a wage increase that turns to dust in his hands and in a general agreement not to push, where he would not be left behind, he would be willing to cooperate.

I do not believe that it is the public that resents high officials or doctors getting more pay than a semi-skilled labourer or would be outraged if the Government kept the solemn promise of salary increases to doctors and other higher grade professionals (that were found necessary for justice and efficiency after long and careful study) even in the absence of a general wage increase. It is only some doctrinaire leaders who are so addicted to what the Russians called "bourgeois equalitarianism."

I am therefore appealing to serious men in all parties to let their leaders know that courageous leadership to save the country from inflation would have support.

Pick up a pen or a telephone and tell your trade union secretary or your party leader, and tell the Minister of Finance, too,

1. that in order to prevent inflation you would be willing to cooperate in postponing wage increases in general, although you would not stay behind if wages are being raised all over.

2. that you do not want to blackmail the Government into breaking its solemn promises to the professionals, especially since the blackmail would take the form of demanding a general wage increase that would bring inflation on everybody.

If enough of you do this today, the inflation may yet be stopped.

Yours, etc.

PROF. ABBA P. LERNER

Jerusalem, January 8.

This letter has also been sent to to other newspapers.

Exports to Turkey Drop

By Our Correspondent

DISMISSALS of workers and payment difficulties in the metal industry are the result of the disappointing development of exports to Turkey, it is reliably learnt. Manufacturers have accumulated large stocks of goods ordered by Turkish customers, for which, however, no import licences have been issued by the Ankara authorities, although Israel was ready to deliver the goods on credit terms. As a matter of fact, the credit balance in Israel's favour has dropped again to about $3m., but while in recent years the main difficulty was to find suitable commodities in Turkey for our requirements at reasonable prices (even taking into account the discount on export profits), now it is the Turks who have taken up a stiffer attitude, insisting on the limited range of articles in which they are interested.

Aside from cement, a major place in this list is occupied by steel pipes, which allow for very small percentage of added value, but this lopsided selection is rejected by the Israel authorities, who insist on a broader exchange of goods, especially in view of the fact that a number of factories in this country have specialised in production for the Turkish market and would find it difficult to adopt themselves rapidly to another clientele.

In the first three quarters of 1955, Israel's exports to Turkey amounted to $8m. (i.e., 21 per cent of the total industrial exports excluding diamonds), compared with $10m. in the corresponding period in the previous year. Out of this, $4.2m. went for motor vehicles, $1.8m. cement, $0.6m. tires and tubes, $0.4m. paints, $0.2m. medicines, and less than half a million dollars for metal goods. In view of the unsettled prospects for future exports, the discount for export profits in Turkey has also not been rigidly fixed and its exact rate — fluctuating around 20 per cent — is settled on an individual basis for each exporting firm.

Technion Israel Institute of Technology
Dr. Joseph L. Fink
formerly of the U.S. Bureau of Standards
will give a course of six lectures (in English) on:
A GENERALIZED THEORY OF THERMODYNAMICS AND ITS APPLICATION TO SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS
The first lecture will be given at the Technion, Room 22, today, at 8 p.m.; subsequent lectures on Wednesdays at 6 p.m. in Room 22.

Jump in International Trade

TRADE between non-Communist countries in 1954 had more than three times the value of that in 1937, a U.N. publication released last week, revealed. Between those years the quantity of goods moving between the countries increased by about 51 per cent, and the average price, in U.S. dollars, by about 118 per cent. The figures are given in the U.N. Year Book of International Trade Statistics 1954. Non-Communist world exports reached a peak value of $76,250m. in 1954 compared with $75,100m. in 1951.

The continental West European countries had steadily recovered their share in world exports until in 1954 they had 32 per cent — one per cent more than their share in 1937. The exports of the sterling area had fallen by two points to a 31 per cent share in 1954. This was mainly due to a decrease of one per cent each in the exports of the U.K. and Malaya. The general increase in trade has been worldwide, the survey says. But the exports of the highly industrialised areas, the U.S., Western Europe and Japan, contributed much more than their share to the increase in quantity (77 per cent) and much less than their share to the rise in price (88 per cent). The largest increase in imports were those of the Middle East (405 per cent in value over 1937, mostly oil) and North American ((337 per cent). The smallest increase in exports was by the Far East, with 65 per cent.

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Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv — Low Pressure and Lower Prices

BUSINESS activity on the Tel Aviv Stock Market has been restricted with a smaller turnover. Prices were generally lower, without, however, inducing any considerable pressure of offers. The general political situation, coupled with the shortage of cash, is probably influencing this trend towards lack of interest on the part of buyers. There is also a possibility that investors are holding back pending the issue of the second series of the Palestine Electric Debentures, which will be available at local banks in some weeks' time. Among the conspicuous changes during the week was a drop of 13 points in the price of Palestine Potash Preference shares and eight points in the price of the company's Ordinary shares.

It may be recalled that at the forthcoming general meeting in London the capital reorganization plan of the Palestine Potash Company will be voted on. The terms of the plan were published in our previous reports. In the State Loans section prices were generally lower, with Tevel Dollar losing up to two points. Elsewhere, Africa Palestine, I.L.D.C., Moller and a number of others went back some two to three points. Palestine Electric Preference shares, on the other hand, advanced by two points on small buying.

Outside the stock exchange list a revival of interest was apparent in oil shares. Israel Oil Prospectors shares changed hands at around IL20.- while Jordan Exploration shares hovered around IL7.500.

Wall Street Waits for Ford Issue

TOWARDS the end of the week Wall Street closed firmer with a good distribution of gains, as the market recovered from the New Year's decline, caused by profit-taking which developed after the President's message. Another reason for this decline may be found in the fact that the offer of 700m. Ford stocks, scheduled in a couple of weeks, may for a time divert funds that would have gone into the market. On the other hand reinvestment demands and favourable business news created a better atmosphere.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 485.68, after having touched 484.00 as against 488.40 last week. According to figures released by the Securities and Exchange Commission, financing activity hit a new record in 1955. The market value of securities admitted to dealing on the 19 exchanges in the U.S. totalled a record-breaking $340,000m.

Wage Demands Inspire Caution in London

NEW Year optimism regarding the business outlook bore prices higher at the beginning of the week, but a cautious attitude succeeded warnings of the effects of wage demands on trade. This all led to a hesitant tendency. Small investment buying and satisfactory gold and dollar figures helped this sentiment slightly. In many cases prices receded towards the weekend. Reuter's daily index for industrials was 234 as against 237.4 earlier in the week.

Greeks Pushing Citrus Sales

FROM Athens it is reported that Greek exporters are making every effort to dispose of the year's large exportable surplus of citrus fruit. In spite of bad weather the total crop has reached 180,000 tons, three times average production in the three pre-war years. In the past few years most Greek citrus fruit exports have gone to iron-curtain countries. Rumania and Czechoslovakia have already purchased about 10,000 tons of oranges, lemons and tangerines this year. Among other buyers are Austria and the U.K.

Gold Market

FEARS of a left-wing or popular front government caused a sharp rally of gold prices in Paris, thus reversing the trend of the previous days. The price of one kilo of gold touched a high of Ffrs. 480,000.- as against Ffrs. 443,000.- last week and the Sovereign was quoted at Ffrs. 3,910.- The unofficial rate for the U.S. dollar was Ffrs. 395.- against Ffrs. 385.- a week ago.

By arrangement with
I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 9, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/50 (IL.10)	[illegible]
6½% Tevel Dollar x)y)	[illegible]
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	64½
3½% War Loan 54/59	88
5½% Gov. Bds. (large)	98½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	94½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	95½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	81½
Bk. Leumi ord.sh.	236½
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	110
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	101½
Ellern's Inv. ord.	139
P.E.C.Inv.ord."B"sh.d)	98
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord. sh	77½
Bisur 4% debs. 56/65	80
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	92½
5% pref. sh.	81½
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg	79½
"Inva" 5% debs.	86
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	115½
5% debs.	88½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	80
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.d)	89½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	320
"A" ord. shares	118½
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(Ldn)	281
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57/64	102½* 104**
Mekorot pref. sh.	77½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	118½
6-8% conv. debs.	92
"Kardanah" ord. "B"	121½
7% conv. debs. 58/68	90
Moller-Dec ord.sh.reg.x	890
Pal.-Brewery 8%cop.sh.	88½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	140
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	105
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	106
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Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; x) in % of IL1.800; y) 15.6./15.12; * Dollar; ** Index.

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Ministry of Transport
Israel Railways
TENDER No. 4/56/48/ ת

1. Tenders are hereby invited for the import of 25,000 wooden sleepers from the Scandinavian countries, and to be supplied to the Israel Railways.
2. Bids may only be submitted on the special form which together with specifications and a contract can be obtained at the Railway Administration, Supply Department, Haifa (near the Government Factory, Tel. [illegible], Extension [illegible]), against payment of IL.1.
3. The tender is to be accompanied by a bank guarantee or by a Bank Cheque, to the order of the Chief Accountant of the Railway at the sum of 10% of the bid. In the event that the bidder does not fulfil the terms of the offer the deposit will be confiscated.
4. Tenders should be submitted no later than February 14, 1956, at 12 noon, in a sealed double envelope marked "Secret—Chairman of the Central Purchasing Committee. For the Supply of Wooden Sleepers from Scandinavian countries for Israel Railways. Tender No.4/56/48/ ת" and placed in the Tender Box of the Central Purchasing Committee, Ministry of Transport, Jerusalem.
5. The Ministry of Transport is not bound to accept the lowest or any bid, and reserves the right to order the entire quantity or part of the wooden sleepers in accordance with the terms of the tender.
[illegible]